INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1068

PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 96 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

"Rearmament Budget Leads To War"

British Help For Abyssinia

Half-a-Million Sterling Loan To Be Raised

EXODUS FROM ADDIS ABABA CONTINUES

Thousands of wealthy Ethiopians and foreigners joined the exodus from Addis Ababa alarmed by broadcast threats that the Italians will enter the capital any moment. The Empress, however, refuses to leave and continues calmly to carry on her duties.

Huge Rush On Bank

Thousands of Indians, Arabs and other British subjects are reported to be sleeping in the Legation park. Most of the shops are closed and there is a regular 'raid' on the Bank of Abyssinia by "Natives" for withdrawal of their monies.

Help From Britain

To help Abyssinia half-a-million sterling loan has been started in England by a Committee of sympathisers according to a cable from London.

After the occupation of Dessie and Harrar, the Italians are reported to be advancing on Addis Ababa which is reported to be almost a deserted city.

ABYSSINIAN HEROINE

Manns Dead Husband's Machine Gun Till She Is Captured

MOGADISCIO, April 21.

An Abyssinian woman who, for six hours manned the machine-gun of her dead husband until she was captured by Italian native troops is the heroine of the fierce battle of Gianagobo which ended on April 17 in the defeat of the Ethiopians who were outflanked and driven out from caves with flame-throwers. The battle aimed at clearing the road to Daggamodo. The right bastion of the "Hindenburg Line" and a strongly fortified position between Daggabur and Daggamodo constructed by the Ethiopians under the supervision of Gen. Wehib Pasha, the Turkish veteran of the Great War, against which Gen. Graziani's army is advancing along the road from Gabradaer to Sassabaneh.—Reuter's Special.

PANIC IN ADDIS ABABA

Foreign Legations Crowded With Nationals Seeking Refuge

ADDIS ABABA, April 20.

Alarmed by broadcast threats that the Italians will enter Addis Ababa to-morrow, thousands of wealthy Ethiopians and foreigners have joined in the outward trek Many shops remain shut and houses are shuttered, and an unnatural calm rests over the capital.

The Empress, however refuses to leave and continues calmly to carry on her duties.

The British and other legations are crowded with their respective nationals, seeking refuge in large camps pitched in the various compounds, where kitchens have been organised to supply food.

Thousands of Indians, Arabs and other British subjects are sleeping in the Legation Park.—Reuter.

ITALY CELEBRATES BIRTH OF ROME

Frantic Crowds Cheer Il Duce

ROME, April 21.

Undeterred by the failure to capture Addis Ababa by to-day, the whole Capital celebrated the anniversary of the Birth of Rome. The ceremonies included the launching of two 8,000 cruisers at Spezia and Trieste.

Sgr. Mussolini addressed 100,000 from the balcony of Piazza Venezia and evoked frantic cheers by declaring that "after a difficult voyage we are in sight of the harbour."—Reuter.

ITALIAN H. Q. STAFF MOVE TO DESSIE

ROME, April 21.

The Italian headquarters staff has been transferred to Dessie according to Marshal Badoglio's communique which says the Abyssinians in Ogaden district have become so demoralised that the Italian mechanised units reached the localities over 60 miles from their bases.—Reuter.

DEMANDS ON BANK OF ABYSSINIA

"Natives" Sewing Money In Canvas Bags

ADDIS ABABA, April 21.

Reports that the Italians are within a day's march from Addis Ababa are denied here. Official reassuring notices have been posted in the City declaring that Government is to-day, in communication with a number of towns which are alleged to have fallen into the hands of the enemy including Sholameda, not a hundred miles from Addis Ababa on the road to Dessie, Ankober, Hawash, Daggabur, Jijiga and Harrar.

EXODUS CONTINUES.

Meanwhile exodus from the City continues. Only soldiers and police are remaining. Shops are closed and the only activity is a run on the Bank of Abyssinia where crowds of natives are withdrawing their money and sewing it into canvas bags for hiding.—Reuter.

ADDIS ABABA EMPTY

ADDIS ABABA, April 21.

The Capital is virtually empty. The exodus from the city continued throughout the night. The few remaining are quietly awaiting the invaders. The remainder of British and Dutch ambulances have arrived. The British rescued three members of the Dutch unit who had a narrow escape from the Italian advanced guard near Quoram and were forced to abandon their lorry and come on mule-back.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

BRITAIN AND "OTTAWA"

Notice Of Termination Not Yet Given By India Govt. Says Runciman

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Herbert Williams and Mr. Oswald Lewis, Mr. Runciman said that no notice had been given by India with a view to termination of the Ottawa Agreement.

As regards the subsequent position he said there were a number of matters affecting the United Kingdom's trade interests which the Government would wish to raise in any negotiations, including matters affecting preferential treatment of Indian goods in the British Market.

Attlee Warns Britain

Millions For Defence And Starvation For Social Services

LONDON, April 21.

Major Attlee described the "Rearmament Budget" as one which ultimately leads to war. Labour could not accept the position. They were told by Mr. Chamberlain that as trade was now on the up-grade everything was going well. The whole of this had been thrown away on armaments. He criticised the increased Tea duty and declared it would cause no enthusiasm anywhere. It did not mark Government's success but its complete failure to deal with foreign affairs.

"OF SHATTERED HOPES"

Mr. Archibald Sinclair declared that the financial outlook was graver than since 1931 and the war. Three years ago the Chancellor had described the Budget as one of great expectations. This was a budget of shattered hopes.

Mr. Maxton criticised the Tea duty regretting that no provision had been made for Social Services although there had been provision for Armaments.

(Budget on Page 7)

BRITISH LOAN FOR ABYSSINIA

LONDON, April 21.

A sympathetic loan of half a million sterling to help Abyssinia will be issued in England during the week-end.

The Loan is sponsored by the Abyssinian Committee in Great Britain in co-operation with the Governor of the Bank of Ethiopia.

It will bear interest at six per cent., and will be issued at 95, payable at par.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING MINISTER

CAIRO, April 21.

Despite relentless search no trace has been discovered of Von Stohrer, German Minister at Cairo, who disappeared in the desert sandstorm on April 18. Two squadrons of British airforce planes and five Egyptian planes were engaged in daylong flights over the desert while streams of volunteers in private cars in addition to camel corps participated in the land search.—Reuter.

BAHAWALPUR GIVES AMNESTY

Nawab Orders Release Of Hindu Leaders On Undertaking

MULTAN, April 21.

H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur's 'firman' issued yesterday grants the remission and refund of all fines and removal of restrictions against the Hindu Sabha and Hindu Yuvak Sangh and withdrawal of orders for arrest and detention against Hindu leaders.

His Highness also releases all attached movable and immovable property. The punitive police is also to be removed on expiration of three months but in regard to detenus in Dirawar, criminal actions against some of them are contemplated while others are to be released on the condition of expression of regret for the past and an undertaking for the future.—United Press.

3,000 JUTE BALES DAMAGED

Sequel To Fire On Board Steamer "Australia"

(Special Cable.)

DUNDEE, April 21.

About 3,000 bales of jute have been damaged by fire and water on board the steamer "Australia". The hold was flooded and the fire extinguished.

STOP PRESS

VIZIANAGRAM'S DELIGHTFUL PLAY

LONDON, April 21.

The Kumar Maharajah of Vizianagram is playing with spectacles on and showed good form against Sims the Middlesex spinner, cutting delightfully. Hindlekar showed quick footwork and skilful late-cutting. Ramaswami also batted well. Nissar and Nayudu did not practise. Jack Hobbs was present for a short time.—Reuter.

INDIAN MUTINY ECHO

DUBLIN, April 21.

A bill providing for pensions and allowances in respect of the former members of the first battalion of Connaught Rangers involved in the mutiny in India during the Black and Tan Campaign in Ireland passed First Reading in the Dail.—Reuter.

POSITION OF RUBBER

LONDON, April 21.

That no fireworks in the form of quota revision are likely to result at the I.R.R.C. meeting scheduled to meet in London on April 28 is the general belief of rubber interests both in London and Amsterdam. The possibility of 5 per cent increase is mentioned in some quarters but majority opinion holds that stock position definitely does not warrant such decision.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Interviewed on the Viceroy's broadcast speech, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he had read the speech only in parts and did not believe it in any way changed the situation.

Regarding the formation of a Nationalist Party he said it was too early to predict anything. Events quite unforeseen may happen during the election time which may upset all present calculations but he was unwilling to express any further opinion at this stage.—A.P.

India In Commons

'Contrary To British Standards Of Justice'

PROLONGED DETENTION OF SUBHAS BOSE

Will Butler Make Representations To Govt. Of India, Asks Thurtle

LONDON, April 21.

The situation in India remains satisfactory and practically the same as when I answered a similar question on 4th February, stated Mr. Butler replying to a question by Mr. Grenfell in the House of Commons.

Mr. Grenfell asked whether Mr. Butler suggested that there had been no improvement worthy of note by the Government.

Mr. Butler reiterated his reply.

Mr. Hannon suggested that it would be better to leave such questions until the new Governor-General was in office.

"No Definite Charge"

Replying to Mr. Thurtle, Mr. Butler repeated his answer given on 6th April that Mr. Subhas Bose was detained under Regulation III of 1918 not involving trial on a definite charge or formulation of such charge.

Mr. Thurtle declared that prolonged detention without trial was contrary to British standards of justice and asked whether Mr. Butler would make representations to the Government of India to end it.

No reply was given.—Reuter.

WHY HE WAS DETAINED

Replying to Mr. Thurtle Mr. Butler said:—

Mr. Bose's activities, connected as they are and were with the terrorist movement involved special remedies provided under these regulations.

Mr. Thurtle asked why action was not taken to prove the crime.

Mr. Butler was understood to reply that reasons for Mr. Bose's detention were referred to the security of two judges who thoroughly investigated the case against him.

Mr. Maxton asked whether Mr. Bose was actually accused of terrorist activity.

Mr. Butler replied that Mr. Bose was closely associated with one of the main terrorist parties. That was the reason he was detained.—Reuter.

Police Officer Present At Interview

Our special correspondent wires as follows from Poona:—

Mr. Sailendra Bose, Mr. Subhas Bose's brother, saw Subhas Babu in Yeravda jail to-day (Tuesday) morning.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona was present at the interview.

It is reported that Subhas Babu is feeling the solitude more on account of the sultry weather and has applied for permission to sleep in the open.

Subhas Babu is keeping good health.

Earlier

BENGAL GOVT.'S REFUSAL

POONA, April 21.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have refused Mr. Sailesh Bose, brother of Mr. Subhas Bose, permission to interview Mr. Subhas Bose in Yeravda Jail.

Mr. Sailesh Bose wired to the Government of Bengal at Darjeeling requesting the grant of permission and went to Poona from Ahmedabad thinking that the permission would be granted, but received a reply from the Bengal Government regretting their inability to grant the same.

Mr. Sailesh Bose has further requested the Government of Bengal to reconsider their decision.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, April 21.

A telephone message has been received from Poona by the "United Press" office, Bombay, that Mr. Sailesh Chandra Bose had an interview with his brother Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Yeravda prison this noon. Subhas Babu is keeping good health at present, but his allowance and the rules regarding interviews with him have not yet been fixed. It is understood that Subhas Babu is locked up in his room in the night.

The heat is extreme for Mr. Bose and it is understood that he requires permission to sleep in the open air.

Subhas Babu is not aware of any transfer to any other jail or to the presidency of Bengal. Mr. Sailesh Bose is having another interview with his brother this evening

WANTS TRANSFER?

Mr. Sailesh Chandra Bose had another interview in the evening with Mr. Subhas Bose.

Subhas Babu it appears, feels the weather very sultry and seems to demand that he should be transferred to some Hill Station. He feels very lonely and apparently will welcome some companions to talk with. As for supply of newspapers Mr. Bose is given only the "Times of India."

ON VITHALBHAI TRUST.

Asked about the Vithalbhai Patel Trust, Mr. Bose said that he could not do anything until he comes out of his incarceration.—United Press.

PUNJAB PLAYERS IN FORM

LONDON, April 21

The Indian cricketers had a muscle-loosener in the London indoor school run by the Australian Test player Alan Fairfax. They arrived late owing to the non-arrival of their kit which is still among the baggage but the majority raked together flannels and shoes for bowling.

Mustaq Ali, Amir Elahi and Amarnath made a good impression. Wazir Ali's form suggested that he is at least as good as in 1932 probably a little better.—Reuter's Special.

War Clouds Gathering

Situation Graver Than That In 1914

LONDON, April 21.

The European situation was described by the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Duff Cooper, as graver than 1914, in an address at the Territorial Army Demonstration at Manchester.

He added that the stakes are now higher and there is more to lose. The only direction in which we may have made any real progress since, was in the manufacture of the instruments of destruction.

It is nothing less than suicide of our civilisation that we might witness in our time.

He challenged the leaders of the Church of England to declare themselves on the doctrine that it was wrong to be a soldier and fight for things in which one believed.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. CARD OF THANKS.

My Heartfelt Thanks for favours obtained through the intercession of St. Jude Thaddeus. A. P. Fonseca. (5989).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Trained, Untrained Actors, Actresses for Film Company. Apply with Qualifications, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5965).

Wanted an efficient tutor preferably a European or Indian (England returned) to coach a student in Economics, English and Mathematics, who would like to stay as a paying guest. Please state qualifications and terms. Box 3033, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before the 15th May, 1936, for the post of Professor of History and Economics to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (3025)

Wanted an Art Master to act as the Organiser of the Drawing and Design Class. Apply before 15th May 1936, to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, stating qualifications, experience, age and minimum salary desired. (2986).

Wanted experienced gentleman with good connections and character to work as an organiser for a well established Life Assurance Company in the four Districts of Berar. Good prospects for deserving men. Apply immediately stating age, experience and salary expected to: Box No. 3027, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) one Electrical Engineer with full knowledge of mechanical engineering and capable to take charges of boilers. (2) one weaving master with full knowledge of size, mixing and designing. (3) one Loo Jobber. (4) one sizing Jobber. (5) one mechanic. Apply with the copies of certificates stating minimum pay accertable to the Managing Agents Bihar Cotton Mills, Ltd. Phulwari Sharif, Patna. (5981)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Jayakar's Block, 2nd floor, (facing sea), Nowroji Sett Street, Thakurdwar (behind Sandu Bros.) Apply 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (5995)

To Let Ground and First floor 4 Blocks, 3 rooms each, bath attached Spacious Hall and verandah, independent Outhouse 3 rooms bath attached, ample water 24 hours available, reasonable rent. Apply to Mr. Gokarn, 446 Chandra Bhuvan, 14th Road, Khar. (5986).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted for Immediate Admission number of apprentice in Commercial lines. For terms apply to: Advertisers and Publishers, Limited, Guido Building, Hornby Road Bombay. (5985).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Immediately Partner for Power Laundry, for the extention of its business, or Wanted to Sell out the Branch Laundry of the same Proprietor. Apply personally Regular Laundry, Matunga, G. I. P. (5980)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans to any extent with or without security quickly, confidentially arranged. Apply 5984, "Bombay Chronicle."

Funds up to Rs. 5 lacs available on reasonable mortgage terms on immovable City Properties. Please apply with details Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. No brokers. (5983).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

Wanted—A highly respectable and influential Chief Agent for Bombay and West Coast. Commission liberal. Apply immediately:—The Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (5994).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Allotment Letter and Receipt No. 9550 for 50 shares Nos. 740680, 729 of the Union Bank of India Ltd., standing in the name of Bilasrai Dilsukhrai is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) BILASRAI DILSUKHRAI.
5987

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Air Lift Pump for pumping water from the tube-wells to the Underground Tank required in connection with water supply in Ellis Bridge Area so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 15th May, 1936, not later than 4-0 P.M.

Copy of plan and specification with other details can be had from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

(Sd.) H.M. PATEL,
Ag: Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated: 20th April, 1936.
3038.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

Re: HAJI MOOSA AND CO.

CREDITORS of HAJI MOOSA & CO. (late of Chakla Street, Bombay Hosiery Merchants), who have not already proved their claims are required to prove them within one month before the Trustees of the Composition of the said firm at the shop of M. Oomer Haroon, Chakla Street, Bombay. The final dividend will be distributed after one month from the date hereof and no claim preferred after the end of one month will be admitted. Dividends already distributed will not be disturbed in any event.

Dated the 22nd day of April, 1936.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Trustees of the Composition Deed of Haji Moosa and Co.
3034.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THA. THAKERSEY AMARSEY, wrongly typed in the Will as THA. THAKERSEY UMARSEY, late of Bandra Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at D'Monte Street, Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, Landlord and Merchant ..... Deceased.

THAKAR CHAGANLAL JETHABHAI, of Bandra Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at D'Monte Street, Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District the Executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.). TAHIR ALI.

The 17th day of April, 1936.
THAKAR CHAGANLAL JETHABHAI,
Petitioner-in-person.
3035.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 20/- (Rupees Twenty only) per share of "A Capital" and the Fourteenth Dividend of Rs. 4/- (Rupees four only) per share of "B Capital" will be paid on and after the 27th April, 1936 from 11 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on Saturdays and on other week days from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1936.
3043

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

No. 4140|151-Impt.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notifications Nos. 2266|151-Impt. and 2396|151-Impt., dated respectively the 18th and 20th February, 1936, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of subsection (1) of the section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has added the following entry at the end of the table specified in rule 15:—

"MISCELLANEOUS."

"Mazagaon Pier Bridge	2	3	2	3	3.4 "

and has also made the following additional rules:—

36. No vehicle shall enter Khattarali Lane at its junction with Thakurdwar Road.
37. Regulation of traffic in Sheik Memon Street and adjacent streets—Sheik Memon Street from its junction with Kalbadevi Road to its junction with Princess Street shall be closed to north-bound vehicular traffic.
Sutar Chawl Street and Mirza Street shall be closed to east-bound vehicular traffic.
Shamshet Street shall be closed to west-bound vehicular traffic.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 28th March, 1936.
2036

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VITHOBA KANUJI LAGAD, of Bombay Hindu Kunbi Inhabitant, residing at Lower Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the employ of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. as a Bill-Collector ..... Deceased.

(1) DHONDIBAI, widow of Vithoba Kanuji Lagad, (2) KONDAJI RAMCHANDRA LAGAD, (3) YESHWANT RAMCHANDRA LAGAD, (4) JANKIBAI, wife of Ramchandra Kondaji and (5) PANDURANG GOVIND WAGHE, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, all residing at Lower Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay, and the executors and executrices named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 6th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of April, 1936.
Messrs. CHIMANLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3037

Public Notices.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court of Bombay, which commenced its Sitting on the 18th day of March, 1936, has been adjourned to the 15th day of June, 1936.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury, who have been summoned for the said Second Criminal Sessions are, therefore, required to watch the daily papers on and after the 12th June, 1936, as to when their attendance at the High Court is next required.

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st April, 1936.
3042

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned GULABCHAND HEMRAJ and KHIMJI RAGHUNATH, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market under the name, style and firm of PRAVINCHANDRA GULABCHAND has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of March, 1936.

All debts due to and owing by the said dissolved firm will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned Gulabchand Hemraj, who is continuing to carry on business at the same place under the same firm name of Pravinchandra Gulabchand.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1936.
GULABCHAND HEMRAJ.
SHA KHIMJI RAGHUNATH.
3039

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RASSOOL HUSSAIN ELLAM, of Bombay and Surat Mahomedan Inhabitant has pursuant to the power in that behalf reserved to him by the Deed of Wakf, dated 18th May, 1928, and made between himself of the one part and himself and others of the other part contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage or building standing thereon, admeasuring 183 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3031, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 1|7718 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 198 of Girgaum Division, and D Ward No. 275, Street Nos. 219, 221 and 230, situate at and on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Pandharinath Narayan Urankar, on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Fidahussein Mahomedalli Rupawalla and Bai Amtoolabai, widow of Mahomed Abdulali Rupawala and on or towards the South by Borebhat Lane.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1936
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3031

PLAZA
To-night: 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
FASTEST MOVING
MOST EXCITING PICTURE
SEEN FOR YEARS!
G---MEN
G---MEN
with
JAMES CAGNEY
A First National Super

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY KNOWN as "SAMUDRA TARANG" and situate at Napean Sea Road, advertised to take place (TODAY), WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant has been postponed "sine die."

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PROPERTY OF C. N. RICH, ESQ., DOCK MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Dougall House, Dumayne Road, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, household furniture such as Dining Table, Chairs, sideboard, Drawing Room, Chesterfield Suites, show-cases, H. M. V. Gramophone, almyrahs, writing tables, wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chests of Drawers, Iron beds, teapoys, rich French Carpets, glass, crockery, plated and Chinaware cutlery, and silverware, Frigidaire etc. Also 1 Armstrong Siedley motor-car in running order and 5 seater.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view from tomorrow.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1150 of 1929 (Nalinibai widow of Yeshwant Kashinath Padwal vs. Ramchandra Gharuji Padwal and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1933. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of pension and tax land with the dwelling house situate at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Devji Thakur, on the South by the property of Balkrishna Mahadev Wareker, on the East by the property secondly hereinafter described and on the West by Portuguese Church Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant land of the pension and tax tenure situate to the East of the property firstly hereinbefore described containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said property of Devji Thakur, on the South by the property of Kashinath Raoji Nagweker, on the West by the property firstly hereinabove described and on the East partly by the property known as Dongre Bag and partly by the property of Sir Vasantrao Dabholker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Albara and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD ON SITE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VILLAGE OF GUNDAVLI, NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Framroze Merwanji Mehta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 12th May, 1936, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises (1st Property) a bungalow which is first mortgaged to the Bank of India Ltd. and then to Devidas Jekisondas Desai and Bai Moti, wife of Devidas J. Desai; and (2nd property) a piece of agricultural land which is first mortgaged to Bai Aimai R. Doctor, and then to Devidas Jekisondas Desai and Bai Moti, wife of Devidas J. Desai, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent and mortgagees in the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

1ST PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow known as "Mehta Lodge", out-houses, garage, godown, well, situate at the village of Gundavli near Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 38 Gunthas and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 19 and assessed under No. 120 Andheri Kurla Road, formerly by the Andheri Notified Area Committee now by the Ville-Parle Andheri Municipality and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the East by the property of Kalianji, on or towards the West by the property of K. M. Mehta and others, on or towards the North by Andheri Kurla Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Framroze M. Mehta and partly by the property of K. M. Mehta and others.

2ND PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground situate in the village of Gundavli near Andheri in the Bombay Suburban Division in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 13-1|4 Gunthas and bearing Survey No. 24, Hissa No. 5 and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the East by the property of the said Kalianji, on or towards the West by the property of K. M. Mehta and others, on or towards the North by the said Mehta Lodge and on or towards the South by the property of J. B. D'Mello and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hussein Miya Yacoob the Mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1932, and Further Charge dated the 8th of November, 1933 in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the said Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge in the undermentioned immovable property including the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor Ismail Yacoob in the said immovable property with the consent of his Mortgagees under Mortgage dated the 12th day of June 1933 and made between Ismail Yacoob of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the said Mortgagees under the said Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of June 1933 and the right, title and interest of Bai Fatmabai daughter of Yacoob Haji Hussein in the said property who has consented thereto sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable Property TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 22nd day of April, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with the house situate at New Kazi Street admeasuring 94 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 3057 New Survey No. 846 and Cadastral Survey No. 3339 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 9.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Shah & Chinubhai, Attorneys for the Pledgees, the Trustees of Shree Shantinathji Jain Temple of Surat and on account and at the risk of Pledgor Hasan I. Laljee:—

1 Necklace set with diamonds, 1 pair bracelets, 1 pair butees of 2 diamonds, 1 pair earrings of diamonds and emeralds, 1 pair earrings set with diamonds.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Sabita Devi ready for "Jeevan-Lata" early Sagar release.

Dance sequence from "The Struggle" a Madan picture in the making.

Syts. Nanasaheb Pathak and Kelkar in "Rajput Ramani" at the Krishna.

Individuality Of Technique & Rhythm

Mark Distinctive Photo-Plays

(BY C. M. LUHAR)

Syt. C. M. Luhar, the well-known Director of the Sagar Movietone, himself a skilled technician, expresses here in simple language some of the elements of distinctive photo-plays. The critics of to-day write and comment, he maintains with reason and justice, on pictures as they pass by, not on pictures as they should be. He pleads this for creative advancement of pictures and of informed criticism.

Syt. C. M. Luhar discusses in this article the right proportion the element of movement, rhythm, and individuality of technique of effective pictures.

He suggests that the difference between technique and tempo is not generally realised. He will, therefore, write on the subject next week.

Every great industry writes its own history and literature. By history I mean its birth, development and deterioration; its death or its continuity. By literature I mean its aesthetic contribution towards world's literatures. Metaphorically literature is like a high pyramid with countless steps in it—each is an expression—a sort of an individual compilation that has to tell ones again its own sub-history and sub-literature

Nevertheless, we will not go into these details but will restrict ourselves to these steps and their archaeological significance or their scientific offering to the world's civilization. This reminds us of amazing human achievements which we sometimes eulogise as pyramidal ventures. The intensity of human concern in the matter of industrial achievements or scientific attainments is fast increasing nowadays so much so, that the goal seems to ascend higher and higher and appears to find its site on top of the high pyramid. "Fyramidal heights" is a common expression. An oversaturation is threatening our pyramidal rise or else pyramidal downfall.

The Right Proportions.

A man once saw the great pyramids for the first time in his life and said: "I had better not see them!" They the pyramids—convey a monstrously sinister passion to the mind and permeates our protoplasm in a pyramidal sense.

The man rose to pyramdal heights in his vocation and died confessing the heights attained were fatally staggering.

The philosophy of his thoughts and attainments lay beyond human comprehension and the poor man died a splendid wizard and subsequently a historical death—leaving to the stunned world a legacy of literature all wanted to possess but none understood. The legacy bespoke of an heirloom of high asethetic value and monumental merit. Humanity labelled it as "gloria in excelsis" and carved a new step in the Great Pyramid. A new chapter in the great Symposium of Literature was added. Yet who would benefit?

This is true of every endeavour that rises to heights beyond the right proportions. Human intelligence,—a word most misunderstood and misused is a cultural acquisition of certain definite values. When the same suffers from indifinitism man pleads his poverty to surrender himself to its aesthetic representations, so to say he becomes squeamishly indifferent to the muze of plati-

(Continued on Page 10

Kumari Patience Cooper in "Khyber-Pass" (The East India Films).

BOMBAY TALKIES "JEEVAN NAIYA"

Architectural Sets

"Jeevan Naiya"—which means the boat of life—has passed through many interesting stages during its rapid progress towards completion at the Bombay Talkies' studios at Malad. The picture is scheduled to be released at the Imperial Cinema early next month.

Among the many thrilling incidents which sustain the interest of the story at a high level in the one depicting the heroine Latika, played by Devika Rani, being kidnapped by the villain and her subsequent rescue by the hero—this time played by a handsome young actor who, though new to the screen, gives a performance of marked distinction.

The architectural interest of some of the sets is another feature that should widen the appeal of this fine picture. For instance, during his excursion to the fishing village of Uran across the Bombay harbour, Von Spretti, the film-architect of Bombay Talkies, noticed in a hut a beautiful pillar with finely carved decorations at the cornice. He has now given an exact replica of that pillar in the drawing room set that he has built at the studio for some of the interior scenes of "Jeevan Naiya." Modern in design with just enough to give the atmosphere of an Indian home, the set has a pleasing colour scheme specially adapted for photographic effects.

The entertainment value of the picture will be greatly enhanced by the addition of a number of new song hits and some dances.

DHOOP-CHHAON

13th Week At Minerva Talkies

Two days ago, public of Bombay saw Bengali Devdas every morning and they discussed which was the superior one—but no conclusion can be arrived at. They said that Saigal as Devdas in Hindi was great—and they added that Barua as Devdas in Bengali is also fine: They both equally are marvellous. This New Theatres' production—Devdas has cast a magic spell on Bombay. But the greater and more glorious and brighter is the picture "Dhoop-Chhaon" now running for the thirteenth week at Minerva Talkies. Blind singer K. C. Dey's wonderful characterization makes the whole picture topping—and brilliant; Kumari Umashashi's role is marvellously convincing and P. Sanyal, Nawab, Bhadoori give justice to their roles. After "Dhoop Chhaon", New Theatres, another "Crorepati" will be released by hit of the year "Millionaire" or Sjt. Babubhai of Calcutta Film Exchange at Minerva Talkies.

Question Of The Week

Have Indian Films Cultural Values Or Standards?

"SNEHLATA"

Fifth Week At Roxy

A tense story of two women and one man, breathing modern atmosphere is "Snehlata"—a Prakash Pictures' Production now running at Roxy Talkies to the capacity houses. Since last five weeks this picture "Snehlata" has been the subject of discussion in Gujarati families in city and suburbs. "Snehlata" lays bare a wonderful theme of radical ideology. It has been well acted by Kumari Panna, Jayant, Ranjit, Kumari Mohinee, Lallubhai, Umakhant, etc. It must be seen at Roxy.

PREMIER FILM

Gunjal is rapidly progressing with "Maha Maya."

Aspi's "Sundari" is awaiting release. He will be starting another picture for which he is writing a scenario.

"Derby Ka Shikar"

You must have read, heard thrilling tales of Derby scandals—the Derby ticket—the lucky one which many times changes overnight a pauper into a millionaire. This Derby ticket is the main object of the biggest and most thrilling of fights in National Theatres' super thriller "Derby-ka Shikar"—shortly to be released at Super Talkies, by Sjts. K. Desai and Dhirubhai of Calcutta Talkie Distributors.

The cast of the story is famous star Nimbalkar of Prabhat fame with Miss Radhabai .Fully packed with situations that create sensations and thrills, there are situations when you will laugh heartily. You must make a point to see this picture at Super soon.

"AMAR JYOTI", (IMMORTAL FLAME): The new picture that is being directed by Mr. V. Shantaram is well-nigh complete. It is a stupendous production. It has been named "Amar Jyoti" or "Immortal Flame." From the rushprints it seems that the photographic angles, lighting and recording of this picture will be quite new and wonderful. It tacles a social problem which at present is being greatly discussed in India. As regards the story. It comes from the pen of Mr. K. Narayan Kale.

"Tukaram" rehearsals are very enthusiastically going on. Mr. Damle and Mr. Fattelal are busy with preparations for the shooting of Tukaram which will be started very shortly. Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis, a famous stage actor is to play the role of Tukaram.

SULOCHANA STARS "PRIDE OF INDIA"

Imperial's Jungle Thrillers

"Pride of India" starring Sulochana and "Our Darling Daughters" featuring Rose, Kumar and Mubarak are being directed and finished in zest and zeal by Director Chowdhry whose productions are considered screen events.

Homi Master's uproarious comedy "Akkal no Bahdan" is scheduled to run shortly at the Roxy Talkies. He made the inauguration of a new picture entitled "Jagat Kesari"—with Sulochana in the lead.

Raymine Asher is giving finishing touches to "Lallo Nehar." Quite a novel turn of thought is given to this picture of the conflict of the Pen and the Sword.

Director Nandlal has made great preparations for a jungle thriller "Queen of The Jungle" with certainly Sulochana—as the "Queen." Shooting shall shortly commence.

The Company's units will be proceeding to Kolhapur for outdoor work.

"GULAM DAKU"

At The Majestic

This saga of sufferance has evoked warmest appreciation from the public who flock daily to the Majestic Cinema.

Gulam Mahomed as Jairam is simply superb and the supporting players have contributed to the success of this distinctive picture. The director has judiciously handled the theme and manipulated the sequences to a crashing climax. No one should regret paying a visit.

Kumari Devika Rani In "Jeevan Naiya" a Forthcoming Bombay Talkies Picture

Calcutta Studios New And Old

"Ahalya" To Be Screened

Director Mukherjee's Bengali Social talkie Pather Seshe and Director Sethi's Noor-E-Wadhut, both the pictures are nearing completion. Director Kardar's Bagti Sepahi will go in to production very shortly. The rehearsal is complete. "Khyber Pass" directed by Gul Hamid depicting the thrilling tale and Romance of the Frontiers with Miss Patience Cooper and he himself in the lead, has already been released in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Calcutta and goes on with great success.

THE ALL INDIA PREMIERE OF "KHYBER PASS."

Arrangements are complete to release the East India's latest attraction Khyber Pass simultaneously in ten different towns in India, during the ensuing Idd Holidays. This Super Urdu production, directed by Gul Hamid and played by a team of well known stars, including Mazhar Khan Kooper, Pahelwan, Hassandin, Purnima, Indubala, Lalita Devi, and the director himself, is announced to be locally released at Central, Calcutta's popular most talkie house, The Paradise on 5th of March next.

A fast moving story of Afghan life, written and directed by a real Afghan, with scenes shot against the natural back ground of the Frontier, now comes to life gloriously on the Screen and we trust will be warmly received by the fans everywhere.

BOSE AND KARDAR LOADING THEIR GUNS.

Our readers are already aware of East India's latest schedule, which includes the production of three pictures of two well-known directors, Messrs Devaki Bose and A. R. Kardar. Director Bose's Soneri Samsar in two versions is now being rehearsed. The cast for the Hindi version includes Rampiyari, Menaka, Gul Hamid, Mazhar, Vijayakumar. Pahelwan, Boney Goswami, Hasandin, Nundki Shore, Mehra, Nirmal Banerjee, Dhiren Das and Ranjit Roy while the Bengali version represents an equally strong cast, including Ahindra Chaudhauri, Chhaya Devi, Jiban Ganguli, Menaka and Dhiraj Bhattacharjee.

Director Karar's Baghi Sepahi, the rehearsal of which is complete is expected to be started within a week's time. The names of the players which include only the best known stars, have already been announced.

PATHER SESHE AWAITING RELEASE.

As the name implies Director Jyotish Mukherjee's Pathen Seshe or "Journey's End" has also arrived at the end of its journey. It is now definitely known that this well-known social picture will greet the fans in Bengal, in one of the popular most show houses of North Calcutta in the near future. A cleverly directed piece, with its well-known stellar attractions is sure to win the hearts of picture-goers, every where in Bengal

DEVADATTA FILMS (CALCUTTA)

A new Film Company has been started at 86, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Alambazar, under the name and style of Devadatta Films. Mr. D. D. Sal, a young millionaire of Calcutta is the Proprietor of this concern. Mr. Joyotish Banerjee, one of veteran of the film land of Bengal is the only partner of this concern and has been entrusted with the double-charge of organising and film directing. We hear he is proceeding on with his organising work. Mr. Banerjee is leaving no stone unturned to catch the best available expert technicians and artistes. And he has already closed contracts with Mr. Samar Ghosh, the reputed artist technicians for controlling the head phone and Mr. Geeta Ghosh as its Head Cameraman. Mr. Hari Bhanja will assist Mr. Banerjee in film Direction.

The first Bengali venture of the newly floated "Devadatta Films" would neither be Bankim Chandra's "Rajani" nor "Indira", by the same author, keeping aside the before said two popular Bengali works, for their third and fourth attempt. Mr. Joytish Chandra Banerjee, has decided to transfer to the celluloid, the sad and devotional love story of "Ahalya" as their first Bengali venture. He is now very busy working with the scenario. Mr. Krishnadhone De. M.A., author of Dakshna Yagna and Krishna Sudama is helping Mr. Banerjee in writing out the dialogues and songs. Mr. Gita Ghosh is busy enough thinking over the technical side. Mr. Mrinal Ghosh, the popular singer-actor, who has lately joined this concern, will greet his fans most probably in the main male role. And there is every possibility, that one of the most popular film

(Continued on page 10)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Under Big Ben." A talk by Howard Marshall.
7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin Solo Violin, Frederick Grinke (Canadian). Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth.
9-15 p.m. Songs of the Hebrides.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-5 p.m. Complimentary Luncheon to the All-India Cricket Team, given by the combined Empire Societies, Speeches by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, and the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Relayed from the Hotel Victoria, London.

Bombay Programme

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates.
Jules Craen and His Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel
5-0 p.m. The Children's Hour. Mrs. M. J. Hill.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Film Music.
S. B. Vedpathak
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Exposition of Gatha. Erwad Framroz A Bode, B.A.
7-30 p.m. Mandoline Solos. V. Y. Choudhari.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m. Light Music.
Bai Krishnabai Ramdurgkarin.
9-30 p.m .News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman.
10-0 p.m. Miss Kathleen Hill—(Violin.)
Leslie A. Lickfold F.R.C.O.—(Piano.)

Calcutta Programme

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)
1-36 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-06 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded.)
2-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose. "The Wonderful Activities of a Worm."
5-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Dakshina Mohan Tagore—Esraj Solo.
5-46 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Nital Ghatak.
5-56 p.m. Sudhir Banerjee.
6-06 p.m. Discussion on Music between Suresh Chandra Chakravarty and Suranath Mazumdar.
6-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Shibabrata Bose—Tagore's Song.
6-41 p.m. Sreematy Manickmala—Modern.
6-56 p.m. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya—Ramprosadi.
7-11 p.m. A Detective Story.
7-31 p.m. Bengali Thungri by Sreemati Kamalabala.
7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in Engish.
8-06 p.m. SB A Studio Concert. Featuring—Doris Sheppard, A.R.A.M., Pianist and Vocalist Stanley Gomes Violinist.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-06 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Gopal Chandra Mukherjee—Religious.
9-16 p.m. Siddheshwar Mukherjee—Toppa.
9-31 p.m. Sunil Bose—Thungri.
9-46 p.m. SB Mystery by X.
10-06 p.m. SB Weather Reports, 2nd News Bulletin Market Prices Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Engish.)

Delhi Programme

WEDNESDAY ,April 22.

VUD 340.136 metres 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Bhairon.
1-10 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. "Radhe Krishna Bol Muh Se."
1-25 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Ghazal.
1-30 p.m. Iqbal Kumari. Hindustani Lar Kian.
1-45 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. "Nazar Phir Na Ki Uspe Dil Jis ne Chhina." (Hasrat Mohani).
1-55 p.m. Haider Husain. Sur Bahar—Purya Dhansri.
2-5 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta of Jaipur. Mand.
2-15 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. "Dholan Malnde Ghar Ain." Khyal Bhim.
2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta of Jaipur. Khyal Dhansari.
5-45 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Kali Ghata. "Dekhne ko ae Hain Kothe Pe wuh kali Ghata." (Hasrat Mohani).
5-55 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. "Mahabat Men Aram Sub Chahte Hain."
6-5 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. "Sajan Surjan Bin Cae Ri". Khyal Barva Budhans.
6-15 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta. Chatrang Purbi.
6-25 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. Thumri.
6-40 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. Ghazals.
7-0 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. "Kahe ko Biahi Bades Re Sun Babal More." Mandha.
7-10 p.m. Bhai Lal Lahore. "Teri Dhum Hai Jag men Aisi Puri Ya Chishti Khwaja-i-Hind-Wali."
7-20 p.m. A. N. Bantra. "EK Kahani."
7-30 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. "Karwan."
7-40 p.m. Sardar Bai of Lahore. "Woh Nim Wa'da Kar Ke Paramosh Ho" Gae (Dagh).
7-50 p.m. Pool Chand Bhatta. "Talash Unko Hai Mere Razdan ki Nai Tarkib Nikli Imtihan ki." (Dagh).
8-0 p.m. Sh. Ataur Rahman. "Mughlon ki Imaraten."
8-15 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. "Ishq Men Jina Fana se kam nahin
Yeh fana lekin baqa se kam nain
8-30 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. "Teri dhum hai jag men aisi pari ya chisti khwaja-i-Hind-Wali." (A Manqabat.)
8-45 p.m .Haidar Husain. Sur Bahar—Behag.
8-55 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta. Tarana Shankra
9-5 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala. "Unhen bewafai ka shikwa na hota Khafa ham na hote to achha na hota." (Hasrat Mohani.)
9-30 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. A Picture of Djibouti. Mr. G. T. Tait.
10-0 p.m. A Vocal Recital.

NEW MOVE IN TAXI DISPUTE

Drivers Want To Send Experts To Argue Their Case With Commissioner

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

There was no change to-day in the situation arising out of the close-down of the taxi-trade for the past 21 days.

The drivers and owners have made a fresh proposal to the Police Commissioner that they are prepared to send on behalf of the Union, experts who would be able to convince the Police Commissioner, about the accuracy of their figures. What reply the Commissioner will give them remains to be seen.

The drivers and owners have succeeded in mobilising public opinion in their favour, and a suggestion has been made that Thursday should be observed the Bombay "Taxi-Strikers Day," in co-operation with the local Congress and other public organisations.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Four Events Will Be Run Under Auspices Of Matunga Vyayam Shala

Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shala the Fourth Annual Bombay Presidency Cycle Races will be held on Sunday, May 17, at Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay.

The management have decided to hold four cycle races this year, i.e. Champions' Race; Senior Race, Junior Race and Ladies' Race for amateurs only: all to be run on the same morning at Matunga.

Champions' Race.

This race is open only for those amateur cyclists, who have been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in any open races or got any Lap Prizes in any race held from the 1st of April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936.

There will be 9 complete rounds for this race, and also a lap prize. Laps will be counted from the 2nd to the 6th round, both inclusive. A special trophy will be given to the competitor, who is lucky enough to win the race as well as the Lap Prize.

Seniors Race.

This race is open to those cyclists who do not come under the Champions' category, but who have competed in any open races held from the 1st of April 1935 to 31st of March 1936. There will be no lap prize and for this event, there are seven rounds.

Juniors' Race.

This race is meant generally for encouraging newcomers to the game and also for those cyclists, who have not succeeded in securing even 6th place in any open even so far. There are five rounds for this event.

Ladies' Race.

There are two rounds for this race.

Entry Fees.

The entry fee will be Rs. 3 for the Champions' Race; Rs. 2 each for the Seniors and Juniors' Race and Re. 1 for the Ladies Race.

The entries close on May 5th.

Entry forms can be had from the General Secretary of Matunga Vyayam Shala, Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga, G.I.P., Bombay; or from Mr. V.V. Joshi Secretary of the M.V.S. from his address at 101, Banganga Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

600 MATCH WORKERS IDLE

Strike In Thana Factory Continues: 67 Arrested And Released

About 600 workers from all the departments of the Thana Match Factory came out on strike on Saturday following an attempt on the part of the management to enforce a wage cut of 33 per cent.

For a period of about two years workers have been subjected to wage cuts from time to time. The employer recently decided to apply cut to the already low level of the wages and the workers resorted to strike when the cut was first applied to machine department, workers from other departments also refusing to work in sympathy.

A public meeting of strikers was held the same morning on the maidan opposite the factory under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Jadhav, the local labour leader. A strike committee was elected at the meeting.

67 Arrests

In the evening 6 leaders of the Strike Committee were arrested by the police and while they were being marched off to the Chowki, many workers gathered there. Thereupon the police arrested 61 strikers who were taken away in a lorry to the police station. Hundreds of workers gathered around the Chowki and demanded release. The police then took down the names of those strikers and let them off.

Meetings are being held every day under the presidentship of Mr. Ambaskar, President of the local Unemployed Workers' League. The workers have resolved to continue their strike till their demands are granted. Demonstrations are also being held. On Monday the Strike Committee made arrangements for picketing. The strike is still going on.

INDIAN TEAM IN LONDON

Sir Stanley Jackson And M.C.C. Secretary Greet Visitors

LONDON, April 20.

The Indian Cricketers were welcomed at St. Pancras this evening by Sir Stanley Jackson, Mr. Findlay, Retiring Secretary of the M. C. C., Lt.-Col. Rait Kerr, the new Secretary, and Jehangir Khan.

Lord Cobham, President of the M. C. C., had gone to the station in the afternoon but was unable to await the late arrival.

The players will loosen up indoors to-morrow.

They would have gone to Lords, but the weather is unpromising.—Reuter.

STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, April 19

A meeting of the representatives of the different States was held under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Chotalal where a resolution, to hold a conference of the States people to think over the Lucknow Congress resolution concerning states, was passed.

Large crowds turned out to witness the Beighton Cup hockey matches on Monday at Calcutta, when three outstation teams played. The following were the results: Jhansi Heroes beat Dalhousie by nine goals to one; Delhi Youngs beat Jamshedpur by two goals to one and Bhopal State drew with the Xaverians, there being no score.

LIGHT BLUES' SUCCESS

Oxford's Heroic Efforts In Boat Race

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The sharp wind early on Saturday, following snow on Friday evening, must have kept many people from the Boat race, but there were 50,000 Scots up for the match at Wembley, and the tartan was thick along the two-path. The river was leaden and choppy and cold to look upon, but there was the first gayness of spring green, more noticeable here than farther east and a certain bird liveliness to balance things, and on the whole the waiting was not bad. The Northern travellers, however, had no mind to lose themselves in a pastoral, and sang their pieces and hugged each other with a warmth that communicated itself in time to the shyer Londoners, so that when the boats came there was an excellent enthusiasm.

Cambridge won the Race by five lengths for the thirteenth year in succession after a contest which produced far more excitement than the margin of victory would suggest, Oxford made heroic efforts to turn the tide in their favour. It was a grand race for about two miles and the Dark Blues deserve full credit for the magnificent form they showed between Putney and Hammersmith. The conditions were almost as unfavourable as they could possibly be. The water was rougher than ever experienced throughout the period of training on the tideway and there was a strong wind blowing across the river from the Middlesex shore. In the circumstances it would not have been surprising if Oxford, who won the toss, had elected to start from the Middlesex station, which offered a little more shelter for the first mile. Other counsels prevailed, and they took the Surrey side. Mr. F. J. Escombe, a former Light Blue coach, umpiring for the first time, got the crews away to a splendid start. Cambridge, rowing 30 in the first minute to 38 by Oxford, led for a few strokes, but the Oxford boat was gradually leading. The crews raced neck to neck from Beversey Brook to beyond the Mile Post, with Oxford showing to great advantage in the rough water.

LIGHT BLUES PUSH UP.

The Light Blue coxswain attempted to force his opponent over when passing the Fulham Football ground, and for a brief period it looked as if a foul would occur. Happily there was no occasion for the intervention of the umpire. First Oxford spurted for ten strokes which enabled them slightly to increase their advantage. At no point could Oxford get their boat clear of the Light Blues. A good idea of the progress of the race is conveyed by the following time-table from the Mile Post to the finish (three seconds is equivalent to a boat's length).

	Cambridge	Oxford
Mile Post	4.44	4 42
Hammersmith Bride	8	48 45
Chiswick Steps	13 5	13 9
Barnes Bridge	17 34	17 49
Finish	21 6	21 22

Cambridge did not get the nose of their boat in front—with the exception of the first few strokes—until level with Chiswick Eyot. Thus Oxford had battled so well as to hold their heavier and superior rivals for over two miles. The water in the Chiswick reach was much smoother than expected. The surface was quite calm and with a sudden effort, inspired by J. N. Duckworth, the coxswain, supported to the last ounce by every member of the Light Blue crew, Cambridge shot ahead, and it was obvious that Oxford would never again be able to take the lead. There was daylight between the boats at Chiswick Steps, but Cambridge showed no inclination to ease up. In fact, they were rowing as fast as thirty-eight to the minute when there was no real necessity as the winning post was in sight and Oxford in hopeless plight.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Alleged Stabbing Of 5 Men

In a knife-affray, near Spring Mills, last evening, five persons are alleged to have been stabbed by a Pathan, named Abdul Khan Shahadat Khan.

One of the victims, named Atmaram Krishnaji, was fatally wounded and succumbed to his injuries soon after his admission to the K.E.M. Hospital.

Two others, whose condition is stated to be precarious, are lying in the hospital.

The Police, who went to the scene, got the wounded men removed to the K.E.M. Hospital. They recovered from the Pathan, after his arrest, a knife.

The motive of the assault is not known.

The City Coroner opened the inquest on the body of Atmaram Krishnaji, this morning.

Tulsiram Janardhan, a fitter in the Spring Mills and a cousin of the deceased, giving evidence before the Coroner stated that his brother-in-law, Bhasker Krishna came to him saying that one Abdul had struck him on the face. His brother-in-law further showed him scratches and bruises near the eye-lashes.

Witness, at that time, was sitting in a tea-shop, situated in the compound of the mill.

After he saw the condition of his brother-in-law, witness took him to the mill dispensary where he was given medical treatment.

Immediately afterwards, he saw his cousin, Krishnaji and another man named Baboo put into an ambulance-car. They were being rushed, he learnt, to the K. E. M. Hospital.

Later, he visited the hospital and saw the dead body of his cousin.

Pending further Police inquiries, inquest on the body was postponed till May 5.

Hari Mahingham David, hailing from Bangalore was arrested in the city yesterday as he is wanted in Bangalore to answer charges of house breaking theft committed in 1933.

It was stated by the police before Mr. R. J. Mathalone, Additional Presidency Magistrate, that a case had been registered against him in Bangalore and a warrant had been issued by the First Class Magistrate, for his arrest.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody pending his extradition to Bangalore.

Dr. Rangarao S. Kale, who was tried by the Girgaum Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rape, was acquitted this morning.

The charge was that he committed the offence on Sitabai, the wife of a constable of the Maharbowrie Police, a married woman of about 20 years of age, without her consent on or about October 18 last, in the consultation-room of his dispensary in Kandewadi.

The accused pleaded "not guilty." Nine witnesses were examined during the course of the trial.

The Magistrate held that there was no "prima facie' case made out from the evidence, and hence acquitted the accused.

Mahomed Din Budda was stated to have run over a sleeper on the footpath, while reversing his car at Sankli Street yesterday.

Mahomed Ishaq, who sustained injuries, is lying at the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition.

Din Budda was arrested by the police and was put up before the Mazgaon Court to-day. He was remanded into police custody for a week.

Manibai, daughter of Nanekhan, arrested last night under the Prostitution Act, was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

It was stated that the woman was in the habit of introducing young girls to people whom she represented as "young, handsome and rich."

The Magistrate granted a bail of Rs. 100 on remand for a period of fourteen days.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR (By Mail.)

A Rural Uplift Demonstration Van containing clean and dirty model villages and maps illustrating the advantages of consolidation of holdings, accompanied Mr. Brayne's tour of the Frontier that concluded to-day. Several Zamindars and prominent Khans of Peshawar District listened with admirable interest to Mr. Brayne's speech in Urdu on Rural reconstruction work at the Islamia Club. Col. E. W. C. Noel, Director of Agriculture presided. Mr. Brayne said that the Punjab Government had lost about fifteen lakhs Rupees of Revenue from Stamps, as a result of the decrease in litigation, which could to a great extent be attributed to the activities of the Rural Uplift Department.

Progress Report on Rural Reconstruction work in Dera Ismail Khan District shows that all non-technical works in connection with the control of hill torrents have been completed with the exception of Gatti Wapsi No. 2.—A.P.

It is reported that Mr. K. N. Sen Gupta, President of the Indian Colliery Labour Union, has been appointed by the Bihar Government as a member of the Mining Board to serve the interest of the miners.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS ORGANISING

Labour Federation's Programme Outlined

(From A Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR, April 20.

A huge meeting of Jamshedpur workmen was held on Friday last with Mr. Maneck Homi in the chair.

A programme of future work was outlined on behalf of the newly formed Labour Federation, comprising of enrolment of members, registration of the Federation, collection for emergency donation, arrangement for contesting the new elections and setting up of a candidate and other progressive work.

The attitude of steel companies officers in opposing the Federation's programme was criticised and the workmen were exhorted to unite and strengthen the union to enable it to successfully urge removal of various disabilities.

The workmen expressed dissatisfaction at the proposed one month's bonus and claimed an increased share of profits. The meeting terminated with enthusiasm and cheers.

A four-year old girl named Narbadabai toppled from the third floor of a building at Kalbadevi yesterday noon, while playing near the window of their room. The child expired in the G. T. Hospital immediately after admission.

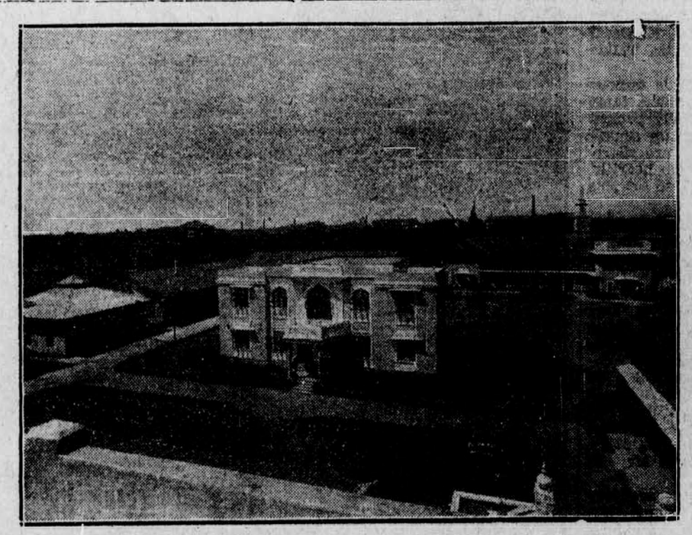
Cosmopolitan "Haldi Kunku" At Alibag

(From A Correspondent).

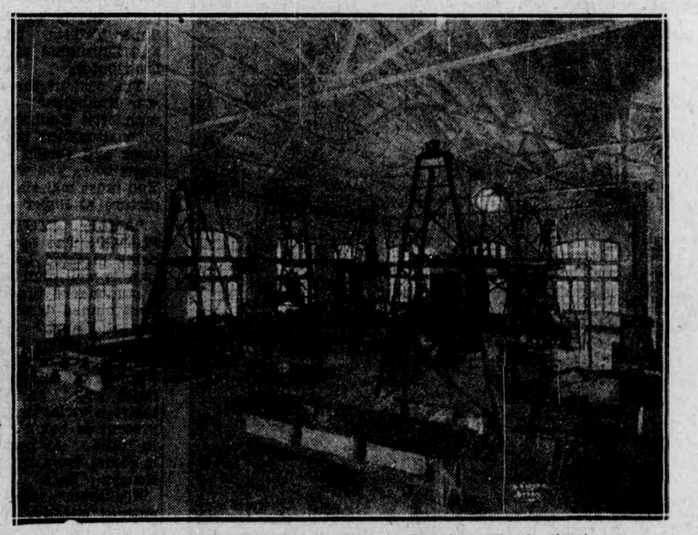
ALIBAG, (By Mail.)

Kolaba District Women's Association arranged a public gathering of women of all castes for the Spring "Haldi Kunku" festival on Friday last. The function was first of its kind at Alibag. Nearly 150 ladies, young and old, including some widows, including untouchable communities gathered together on terms of social equality. A programme of songs, dance and humourous recitations by girls was arranged for the occasion.

Credit for the function goes to Dr. Miss Anandibai Athavle, the president of the Association, Mrs. Sushilabai Mantri, Prabhavatibai Gupte and Saraswatibai Madurkar.



A bird's eye view of Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Technical Institution, Byculla, which will be opened by the Governor to-day.



Machine shops of Sabo Siddick Technical Institution. The institution is intended to advance technical education among Muslims.

ADMIRABLE CURE

"Since ten years I was suffering from menstrual pain and your LODHRA cured me admirably."

Mrs. KARTHA,
Karola Ammanath House,
IRINJALKUDA,
(Cochin).

Kesari Kuteeram, Madras

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 1, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 29, 1354
Parsi: Avan 19, 1305
Hightide: — 12-41
Lowtide: 6-00 18-36
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 6h 58m

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Sheriff's meeting to mourn the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Town Hall, 6-0 p.m.

Thursday, April 23.

Civic Address to Mr. K. F. Nariman at 6-15 p.m. at Town Hall. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-40 p.m.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with English mails of April 9 due at 4 p.m.

Friday, April 24.

I. Com. and B. Com. Examination results, University Buildings, 2-0 p.m.

Saturday, April 25,

S. S. 'Maloja' with homeward mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

Monday, April 27.

Bombay European Relief Association, annual general meeting, Committee Room, Secretariat, 6-0 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Last of the Pagans." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Paddy O'Day". Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"King of the Damned" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Jane-Alam" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

HIND MATA—"Sairandhree" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Rajput-Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAXMI—"Vijayachee Lagne" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Clive of India" Time as usual.

EDWARD—The "Phantom Empire" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"G-Men" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

REGAL—"Moscow Nights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Goose and the Gander" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Columns.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Alipore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macfadyen' arrived in London on the 19th morning.

The Clan Line steamer 'Harmodius' arrived Suez on the 19th evening.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS FREE DISPENSARY

During the last month of March the number of patients that were treated in the dispensary was 997. Among them the number of new admission was 321.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS' UNION

An ordinary meeting of the Indian League of Nations Union, Bombay Presidency, open to the public, will be *held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.* in the League of Nations, Indian Bureau, Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road. A discussion on "Collective Security" will take place.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Retired High Court Judge, will preside.

CAPITOL
Daily 2 Performances
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHIANG WEI
NON STOP REVUE
IN A
Complete Change of Programme
NEW SONGS--NEW DANCES
also
Prof. LIAN TIAN
in
NEW and GREATER ILLUSIONS
He will Serve
Beer To Patrons!
Prices: Rs. 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
CONRAD VEIDT
IN A MIGHTY PENAL DRAMA
"KING OF THE DAMNED"
One of the most exciting films ever put on the Screen
with
NOAH BEERY, HELEN VINSON
And thousands of others.
A Gaumont-British Picture

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HARRY
BAUR
PENELOPE DUDLEY WARD
LAWRENCE OLIVIER
in United Artistes'
MOSCOW NIGHTS
The Glamorous Revelry Of
Moscow Night Life!
Also Latest
"SILLY SYMPHONY"
AND THE
"BOAT RACE"
Watch CAMBRIDGE win it for the 13th time in succession!

TRAGIC END OF VILLAGE CATTLE

Abbas Tyabji Appeals For Help To Gutal Residents

Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, President, Baroda Prajamandal, writts on April 18 from Baroda:—

At 9 p. m. of 16th, the Prajamandal office got information that the boatmen employed at Ajwa drowned nearly one hundred and twelve cattle, property of the village of Gutal Taluka Vaghodia.

Inquiries were soon made and Mr. Chunilal Shah of the head office placed information before me and the City Committee yesterday evening.

I have made personal inquiries in the matter on the spot this morning and have come to know that for one reason or another the boatmen drove the village cattle nearly 4 to 5 hundred in number, to such a place on the banks of the feeder canal to Ajwa and encircled and beat them to such a position that one after another cattle jumped into water 20 feet deep, one upon another, and before the villagers could be informed and could rescue them nearly 112 cattle (cows, buffaloes and bullocks) were drowned. The boatmen nearly 10 of them have run away.

Revenue Authorities have not still cared to go to the spot. The Diwan Saheb in Charge Mr. Upten, gets information only this morning. The Chief Engineer was first informed only of seven cattle, but visited the spot and was horrified to see the sad sight.

The whole incident is sad and poor people of Gutal have many of them been quite helpless—their loss amounting to nearly Rs. 6,000.

In the name of God, I appeal to the Bombay Humanitarian League and all charity-minded people to make immediate inquiries and send proper relief to these poor people.

I further request the Baroda state officials to carefully inquire into this matter and deal out justice and proper help to these villagers.

All help to be sent through the Baroda City Prajamandal, Baroda.

TRANSFER APPLICATION ALLOWED

Impropriety Of Security Proceedings

An application made by Sorabji Rustomji Banatwala against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing his application for transfer of a case pending against him in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was allowed by the High Court. The applicant was charged with causing hurt at the instance of one A. B. Sutaria.

The ground on which transfer has been allowed by Their Lordships is that in connection with the security proceedings, under Sec. 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were also applied for against the applicant, evidence of bad character had been led before the substantive charge had been proved, and this had led the applicant to believe that he was not receiving a fair trial. Their Lordships thought that it would obviously have been better to wait until the conviction was established before recording evidence that was appropriate only to the taking of security. Their Lordships directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer the case to any other magistrate.

Anti-Plague Measures Against Arrivals From Karachi

A report received by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India states that the Government of Syria have declared anti-plague measures against all arrivals by air from Karachi.

The Soudan authorities have also applied anti-plague measures against arrivals from Karachi.

Call To Bombay National Guards

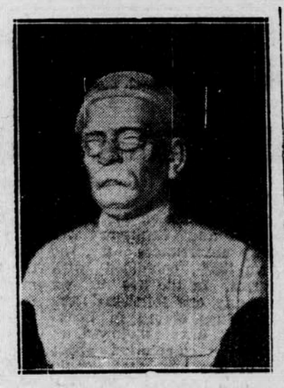
All the members of the Bombay National Guards are asked to be present in their mufti uniform (white shirt and Khaki half pant) at the Town Hall on Thursday evening at 5 p.m. when a public reception will be given to Mr. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay, Mr. K. N. Gaitonde will be in charge.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 18th April was 328; of these 203 were males and 125 females.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY

The Joint Honorary Secretaries, on behalf of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association tender their best thanks to Mr. Manohar Roy of Messrs. Roy and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, Princess Street, who has extended his sympathy and co-operation to their Charitable Dispensary by supplying, free of charge, during the months of March to December, 1935, drugs valued at Rs. 307-13-0.



The marble bust of the late Mr. T. N. Malvi which was unveiled at Morar Baug on Sunday by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

SMALL POX TAKES TALL OF 45

Health Of Bombay During Week Ending Saturday

The total mortality 587 and 5 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 25.4 on the census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 16th week of 1935, viz. the mortality of 638 and death rate 28.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-35 was 528 and death rate 23.4

Out of the total deaths, 156 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 74 attacks and 45 deaths. Plague and cholera were absent. There were 4 deaths from typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 5 attacks including 2 imported—one from Buldana and one from Borivli and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 624 which compares favourably with that for the 16th week of 1935, viz. 571 and 537, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years 1931-35.

B. B. & C. I. WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Bombay On May 3

The Secretary of the R. C. of the Conference writes:—

It has been decided to hold the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers' Conference in Bombay on the 3rd of May. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla will preside.

The Reception Committee has invited all the different elements that are at present engaged in organising the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers. The Conference is open to all workers, be they members of any union or not.

The Reception Committee has sent out Messrs Shiv Vishal and Oak to carry on propaganda for the Conference throughout the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd.

(From A Correspondent)

The forty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Gokuldas Gullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ld. was held on Tuesday at 3-p. m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Purshotam Gokuldas presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report for the year ending June 30, 1935, stated that a net profit of Rs. 16,044-8-9 has been made during the year.

The director's report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

The retiring director, Mr. Dwarkadas Gokuldas was re-elected as a director.

Messrs Dalal and Shah were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Kerala Club

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Kerala Club and Reading Room, Mr. Shyaman Iyengar of Mysore delivered an interesting discourse on "Theosophy" on Saturday last. He gave an able exposition of the movement started by Mme. Blavatsky down to to-day; he outlined and explained the doctrines of soul, reincarnation, metamorphosis and adept-hood. The discourse was very much appreciated and after a vote of thanks by the Secretary of the Club the meeting terminated at 9-30 p.m.

Cooper For Dahanu

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of Council will leave Bombay for Dahanu on April 25 and return on April 29.

BALASARASWATI TO VISIT BOMBAY

Able Exponent Of 'Bharat Natya'

Srimati Balasaraswati, the well-known South Indian dansseuse and one of the able exponents of 'Bharat Natya' will shortly visit Bombay and will give a dance recital under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha in the first week of May. Srimati Balasaraswati is the grand daughter of Srimati Dhanam of "Veena" fame. Hailing from a family which is proverbially known as the "home of music" in South India, Balasaraswati has made a name at a comparatively young age in the world of dance. Apart from performances in Madras, she gave an exhibition of her art at the Lucknow Music Conference, which was much appreciated. Poet Rabindranath before whom she gave a recital has paid eloquent tributes to the quality of her foot work and steps. She caught the eye of Sjt. Udayshanker, who finding in her the exponent of an art distinct from that of "Kathakali" dancers, wanted her to join his troupe for the continental tour. Among her master-pieces is "Nataraja Nardanam" similar to the theme of "Thandav" dance which will be included in her Bombay recital.

OFF DAY FOR SMALL CAUSES COURT

Plea To Work Half-Time On Saturdays

That it is highly desirable that the Court of Small Causes in Bombay be closed on Saturday at 2 p. m., so as to be in a line with all Government offices, Banks and other business houses in Bombay City was the resolution passed by the Bombay Advocates' Association at their recent meeting.

The secretary of the Association points out "that on Saturdays our Courts work from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. but like all other Government offices in Bombay, the office of the Bombay Court of Small Causes is closed on Saturday at 2 p.m. in the afternoon, so that after 2 p.m. only the Courts are sitting till 5-30 p.m. detaining the lawyers engaged therein and the parties and their witnesses upto 5-30 p.m. Saturday is observed as half working day for Bombay by all Government offices, High Court offices and business houses in Bombay and only these Courts sit upto 5-30 p.m. This is an obvious anomaly and causes great inconvenience to the members of the Association who are all lawyers practising in these Courts. It might be of interest to Government to note that the Small Causes Court offices were working for the whole day on Saturdays till about the year 1931, when the staff of the office made a representation to the Government and on that representation Government was pleased to pass an order to close the Court offices for half a day on Saturday and brought them in a line with all other Government offices in Bombay City".

LATE SIR DINSHAW WACHA

Sheriff's Meeting To-day At Town Hall

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff to place on record the loss sustained by the country owing to the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.).

Among the speakers will be the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. A. G. Grey, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman, and Mr. A. D. Shroff.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY'S ADDRESS TO NARIMAN

Meeting At Town Hall To-morrow

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to present an address from the City to Mr. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay, in appreciation of his services to the City at the Town Hall to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m.

VISITORS TO IRAQ AND VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

A message from the Director General of Health, Baghdad, says that the authorities in Iraq require smallpox vaccination certificates from all passengers coming from Bombay by sea and air.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Popular Mayor

A public reception is to be accorded to Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman, the popular Mayor of Bombay who retired after a year's strenuous work at the end of March. At a public reception of the kind that is being organised there are bound to be good words said, all of which will be forgotten before long. What Mr. Nariman did in a year was not done by many a mayor of the "Urbs Prima in Indis" for many long years. He has left a worthy tradition behind. He has made many citizens of Bombay civic-minded. It was he who started the mayoral sanitation rounds and kept the municipal staff busy. It was he again that made an effective start towards the removal of slums in the city. The best and the only appreciation of his work would be for the present Mayor and the other members of the Corporation to continue the good work that he started.

Clearing The Slums

The first instalment of service of slums in the city will cost about Rs. 5 lacs in round figures. The improvement of Dharavi village alone will cost Rs. 1,64,500 while the improvement of Worli Koliwada will cost Rs. 1,25,000. It is proposed to demolish several insanitary buildings in Dharavi and construct new ones which will cost Rs. 72,000. Improvements of roads and provision of public conveniences and lights, etc. will cover about Rs. 90,000. Worli Koliwada where epidemics spread very often will be quite changed if new roads are made, storm water rains are laid and electric lights are provided instead of incandescent oil lamps as at present. In Sion village a few old structures will be demolished and sanitary conveniences will be provided. There are many other localities in the city which also require immediate attention but those neglected areas on the outskirts of the city will be attended to at first. And all this is due to the pioneer work done by our ex-Mayor Nariman.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

I have many a times written on the Milch Cattle Stable nuisance in the suburbs, but nothing seems to have been done to remedy matters.

Yesterday I visited the Shree Datta Colony Santa Cruz, which lies on the Vankola side of the Railway station and was surprised to find so many stables in that area.

These stables are kept in a most unsatisfactory condition and are a positive menace to the people and I am told they have no proper provision for water-supply for the cattle.

My informant says that hitherto water was used from holes dug haphazard in the ground but now as the ditches have completely dried up the cattle are taken to places where water is available not regarding whether the water is private and if such encroachment is sought to be put a stop to the owners of the cattle threaten to make the law in their own hands.

If these allegations are true I hope the police will intervene and authorities concerned will make suitable provision for supplying water to cattle in this area or get these stables removed to a more suitable locality in the suburbs.

GRAND MUSICAL PLAY

Some time back I stated Bandra was going to stage the biggest hit of the Royal Rosa Opera Company, well now I think you ought to know that this play is to be staged at St. Andrews High School Hall, Bandra on Saturday, 2nd May at 7 p.m.

"Maritana that's the name of the play and is a Wallace's masterpiece and has a beautiful opera and is full of features lyric Tenors Coloratura Sopranos and Aperatic Basses.

This play, I am told is to be staged by the guild of the Little Flower and some well-known Santa Cruz artistes.

So here is a chance to get a rich entertainment as well as help a good cause for I am told all the profits are to go to aid the new chapel building fund at Pali Hill, Bandra.

RAIN IN N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE

POONA, April 21.

The Western Disturbance caused local rain in the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir, with fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms in the north Punjab and is passing away eastwards through Kashmir. Light local thundershowers were also reported in Assam. The day temperatures were markedly above normal in the east United Provinces.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir. Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and Burma.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.044 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.0 degrees 0.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.3 degrees —.04 (normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-4-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PATHE Also "THE BOAT RACE"
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The slave mart! The Circus! Vesuvius in eruption! Thundering chariots! Frantic mobs... rushing blindly to the sea! Scenes of astounding magnitude that you must see to believe!

An R.K.O. Radio Picture

FRIDAY NEXT
The starlet of "Top Hat" dances and romances as she Sings: "Don't Mention Love to Me," "Out of Sight Out of Mind," "I've Got a New Lease on Life."

Book Your Seats. 'Ph. 41561.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936

POISON-GASSED

In his speech at the meeting of the League Council Mr. Anthony Eden is reported to have declared: "If aggression pays, the League of Nations cannot exist." In spite however, of the "vigour" and "outspokenness" of his speech and inspite of his warning hint that "every nation represented there might at some time need the protection of the Covenant," aggression has clearly paid and it now only remains for the League of Nations formally to cease to exist; for, so far as real and effective existence is concerned, it is dead. We do not think there is any parallel in history to the nauseating and disgusting phenomenon of the outlaw impudently seeking to dictate to the collective strength of the world, coolly declaring that he would first wipe out his victim and representatives of the world tamely submitting to him and his hideous and brutal methods. That they have submitted is clear from the resolution that the League Council has passed as the final upshot of deep and careful thought.

France And Britain To Blame

Seven months have passed since Italy defied the League and the League pretended to take up her challenge. During these seven months Italy has increasingly grown more defiant of the League and more brutal in her methods of warfare. Yet at the end of it all, when Mussolini's poison gas and bombs have practically overrun Abyssinia and when his representative is treating the League with complacent and undisguised contempt, the Council of the League only passes a resolution which "addresses a supreme appeal to Italy to bring to the solution of the conflict the spirit which the League of Nations expects (sic) from a founder-member with a permanent seat on the Council." Could there be a more ignoble surrender? It is obvious that the League Covenant is dead. The fault lies principally with France. Her betrayal of the League is astonishingly cynical and there have been few speeches made in Geneva or elsewhere so astoundingly and blatantly perfidious as that of M. Paul Boncour. But Britain is also to blame. During the last few months she has been playing the game of France and Italy in the matter of the sanctions and when Hitler broke the Locarno Pact, Britain conveniently forgot her own obligation and missed the opportunity—we cannot possibly believe that British statesmen were blind to it—of consolidating and effectively vindicating the League policy of sanctions against both Italy and Germany. That was the only honourable course. Britain did not take it. The consequence is that Italy, the outlaw, has poison gassed both Abyssinia and the League of Nations.

Abyssinia's Gallant Resistance

So far as Abyssinia is concerned, the whole of Asia and Africa will sympathize deeply with the tribulations of that country and its people which is suffering death agonies for the crime of being black and yet independent. The brave resistance which that gallant and noble—more noble than the White and civilised invader—nation has offered will form a glorious and immortal chapter in the history of struggles between the "backward" and the "civilised". But so far as the League of Nations is concerned, the collapse of an institution, which has proved itself worse than a "thieves' kitchen," will not cause any regret, at any rate in Asia and Africa. In this connection we endorse the criticism to which it was subjected in the Council of State the other day. We only wish non-official members had been more outspoken. The failure of the League has proved that it is worse than even a "sham". It is the impotence of the League that has brought horrible disaster to innocent Abyssinia, with due apologies to Mr. Raisman, who perhaps did not realise that he was making himself utterly ridiculous by stressing "that the effectiveness of collective action must be judged in relation to the whole scheme of economic sanctions applied by all countries of the League" and by urging that "It was too early to estimate the extent of the economic damage which had been inflicted on Italy." We, however, congratulate Sir Jagdish Prasad on confessing, perhaps without meaning to do so, that "the Government of India was not in a position to influence international politics." This is quite true. But then why continue the hypocritical pretence of Membership of the League of Nations? Why continue the humiliation—and a costly humiliation at that—to which this country is exposed at Geneva?

Equality First

The new Viceroy's broadcast speech does not seem to have enthused the country. Congress leaders have ignored it. The Nationalist Press is coldly critical. And Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who represents a fairly large section of the Muslim community, tells the Viceroy point-blank that "there cannot be the real respect and trust that His Excellency desires unless India is treated on a footing of complete equality and on the basis of true partnership as a member of the British Commonwealth". Congress and the crores of people it represents are not enamoured of the British Commonwealth, as it is; but they certainly claim complete equality with Britain, the nature of the association between her and India being a secondary matter. Till this equality is attained, there cannot be true co-operation between them. Even Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who represents the most moderate among the Liberals, feels constrained to remark that "it is too much to ask India to reconcile herself to the new Constitution, which has failed to satisfy any political party in India and which has failed to satisfy all communities, including the Muslims."

The Viceroy, however, gently reminds the public, through the advice he gives to the Services, that the nature of the Constitution, "is no longer in issue", that it is a settled fact and that we must make the best of it. He evidently banks on the hope that, as nobody has seriously proposed a boycott of the new Councils, the Constitution will be worked willy-nilly. But such an immaculate constitutionalist as Sir Chimanlal has reminded him that there is a vast difference between working a constitution which has satisfied the reasonable aspirations of the people and working a Constitution which has failed to receive the approbation of the people." This is put very mildly and some Liberals may finally reconcile themselves to what they regard as inevitable, as they have done in the past. But these and others like them cannot but be a small minority. The bulk of the people are bound to follow the Congress lead so to work the new Constitution as to compel Government to replace it by one that is acceptable to and devised by the people.

Mr. Jinnah is not a Congressman but he joins Congressmen in declaring that opposition to the new Constitution is something fundamental and admits of no compromise. "It is not", he says, "a question of this or that element in the plan of constitutional reforms which Parliament has forced upon us. It is a vital and fundamental difference of basic principles with regard to the central scheme. And the opposition to the provincial scheme is to the most highly objectionable features which render real autonomy nugatory." The Congress goes further still and will not accept any Constitution which is not formulated by the people themselves. Though it has not yet detailed the methods by which it will work out the policy of rejecting the Constitution to which it is pledged, its policy cannot possibly be one of co-operating with Government in making the Constitution a success. The general policy cannot but be essentially one of Non-co-operation, its extent and nature depending upon a variety of circumstances. The co-operation between India and Britain that the Viceroy desires will be possible only when they are both politically free and equal. So long as Britain dominates over India to any extent, co-operation with her can only mean acquiescence in the domination.

SIR DINSHA WACHA

Some Reminiscences

(By M. B. KOLASKAR.)

II.

Another instance was about Sir Dinsha's determination to make the Congress a success inspite of great odds at the moment of a great breach. It was at Calcutta, when our eminent citizen Mr. Rahimtulla Sayani, Solicitor and partner of Messrs. Payne, Gubert and Sayani, presided. He had a large contingent of Northern India Muslim delegates along with some more from other parts of India.

A para in the President's speech offended some Hindus and feelings ran high in all camps. About 300 and more Northern India delegates led by Mr. Ganga Prasad, the gifted Editor and Proprietor of the "Lucknow Advocate," waited upon the then President-elect Mr. Sayani and requested and insisted upon the deletion of the said para, to which Mr. Sayani did not agree. Thereupon Mr. Ganga Prasad and his friends got a Punjab Muslim delegate of some eminence to consent to preside on the occasion and prepared themselves to propose an amendment in favour of their candidate in preference of Mr. Sayani. After this breach had attained a pronounced stage, Wacha reached Calcutta, worked day and night to get the President-elect to meet the Ganga Prasad team half way, but to no effect, till the eve of the opening day of the Congress. But Wacha was not to be beaten. He knew that Mr. Sayani was Ranade's pupil and fellow-student at the Elphinstone College and there was great amity between the two. He saw Ranade, put him in his carriage, explained the situation in a few excited words and rushed us to Mr. Sayani's residence at about 10-15 p.m. In the end the enigma was solved by suitably altering the offending para.

When we came down we found Mr. Ganga Prasad and over a couple of hundred delegates waiting for Wacha. There was an ovation for Wacha not only from Ganga Prasad and his band, but from the contingent of Muslim delegates who were with Mr. Sayani. Ranade quietly slipped away by a side door to the great chagrin of Sir Dinsha.

Strict Honesty

Further I would like to cite an instance of his strict honesty and upright selflessness. He was one of the foremost members of our Municipal Corporation and a more straightforward critic of official policy did not exist in that body after the demise of Naoroji Furdunji, "the people's Tribune" as he was popularly called. His only son, Kaikhosru's premature death was a great blow to the old man, but his stoic nature did not deflect him from his duties and activities. Years before Kaikhosru's death the Municipal Commissioner of the time offered him a post of rupees four hundred a month which was then vacant in the Municipality. Kaikhashru would have, perhaps, accepted the offer, but Sir Dinsha put his foot down on it as he would not tolerate his son accept any office, which, he said, was offered on personal grounds. The dutiful loving son gracefully declined the offer with thanks. Later on, he took up the post of Manager to the then newly started Merchants' Bank started by Jai Narayan Dani, the Bombay Munim of Raja Shivlal Motilal of Hyderabad (Deccan), the grandfather of Raja Govindlal Shivlal.

Disregard For Honours

Again, Sir Dinsha's contempt, if I may say so, for any "honour" was proverbial. The Shrievalty of Bombay, he had termed a 'bauble'. A valuedd friend of Sir Dinsha, while he was a member of Government, desired Sir Dinsha to accept his nomination for "Shrievalty" by Government. Sir Dinsha flatly declined it. The friend was equally determined to see him (Wacha) duly honoured and sat at Wacha's residence till nearly 10 p.m. to snach the acceptance. But Sir Dinsha was adamant and the friend left much disappointed.

Throughout his life he cared for nothing but work. The career of an Indian politician is full, no doubt, of many ordinary temptations of life, yet character tells here too and often even more than learning, a combination of these two is the acme of existence. Through his long career which had not been free from the inevitable controversies of the social and political world, not a word was even breathed against Sir Dinsha's independence, justice, straightforwardness and truthfulness. This cannot be said of many of our leaders. He never belonged to any set of half-baked

(Continued On Page 8)

THE LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Impressions And Reflections

By K. T. SHAH.

April is a bad season for public gatherings; and Lucknow was particularly unfortunate in the dust storm that coincided with the Congress. In the five or six days that any one following the Congress doings stayed in Lucknow, he must have swallowed, at a most modest calculation, about a pound of fine dust that could not have boded overwell for the lungs. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; and the wind that raised the dust storm in Lucknow must be given credit for holding down the temperature in daytime, and making the nights tolerable. But even if nature is held responsible for the major share of this mischance, it is permissible to ask why the City Fathers of the Reception Committee did not think of such a simple expedient as watering the streets and the approaches to Motinagar in order to lay the dust, or make its toll less heavy.

The stories of internal dissensions between the organisers of the Congress reception at Lucknow may have been manufactured or exaggerated by the detractors of this unofficial national parliament. But, certainly, they left much to be wished for in the matter of attending to the comfort of the delegates, and those other unfortunates who had no well-to-do friends in Lucknow to stay with. The housing, feeding, and sanitary arrangements for the Delegates' Camp were rudimentary in the last degree; and it speaks volumes for the enthusiasm and loyalty of the large numbers who had come to attend the Congress from all parts of the country that there were no serious complaints nor any relaxation of the "bonhomie" and good fellowship that characterises an Indian crowd.

Middle Class Leadership

In the prolonged discussions, —over the constitution of the Congress; over the Constitution for the country; and over the Economic Programme,—first in the Subjects Committee, and then in the full Congress, there was ample evidence of a great ferment in the mass mind. The Congress is still the organ of the Indian intellectual,—the advance guard of the national re-awakening. But the Intelligentsia is growing, not merely in number, but also in mental poise and acumen. The Presidential address has traced in masterly analysis the evolution and decline of middle class leadership. But a dispassionate observer cannot help noting that the Congress still remains under middle class leadership, with middle-class ideals, outlook, and limitations. It will take time before a truly proletarian leadership can be evolved. Certainly, in spite of all his intellectual sympathy, and the most noteworthy change in his conception of the Indian struggle for Swaraj, Pandit Jawaharlal is himself not a proletarian leader; and notwithstanding the obvious paradox, I cannot help recording that the only proletarian leader in the Congress ranks still remains Mahatma Gandhi

That is one explanation, perhaps, why the Congress is still not of the Masses, though the Masses are indubitably with the Congress. The Congress membership is reported to be about 411,000 a little over 1 in every 800 of the population. The delegates of these members numbered about 750 at Lucknow each representing some 500 of the primary members. But these may justly be taken to represent the cream of Indian intelligentsia, alert, thoughtful, aware of their responsibilities and their possibilities. Their desire for a change is unquestionable. Their consciousness of the kind of change they want is less definite; but its trend in the direction of greater justice to the underdog,—perhaps because all of them are underdogs,—is unmistakable. Did the spokesmen not couch their thoughts and longings in an alien idiom, or an unfamiliar phraseology, the response from the mass of the delegates would be both instantaneous and substantial.

Rajen Babu's Success

That is one of the main secrets of the success of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad. No one who listened to the latter's opening speech in moving the main resolution regarding the Government of India Act, 1935, could have failed to note the lofty simplicity and yet the unchallengeable sincerity of the man. His reply to the critics in the Subjects Committee was even more a masterpiece of simple, direct, dignified, and withal sincere, eloquence. "I am not a man of books," said he who is said to have always topped his contemporaries in all his University Examinations; who was among the most successful lawyers in Bihar; and who is unquestionably the most idolised figure amongst the public men of that Province. "And what little I have read in books, I have largely forgotten. But I have seen the villages, and their inhabitants. I have known their privations and felt their miseries." Even before his relief work after the disastrous earthquake, this claim would have been unanimously and ungrudgingly conceded to this Veteran of the Old Guard; and even the mild Bihari would make short work of him who would dare to question if every beat of Rajen Babu's heart did not throb with the sufferings of the poor and the oppressed, the outcaste and the exploited. When such a man recommended a course of waiting and watching,—it was a foregone conclusion that an overwhelming majority would endorse his view against all reason and all experience, if need be—it would take all the persuasion of Mahatma Gandhi to induce Rajen Babu himself to accept office under the new regime; and so the course he advised was a course to watch events.—And Babuji had skilfully disarmed all opposition when he concluded "I leave the decision in your hands unreservedly. I shall bear no grudge if you decide differently from my advice. This is the best that it appears to me should be done today." It was almost the finest speech one listened to at Lucknow.

Office Acceptance Issue

All those who advised procrasti-

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

WHY?

The mild sensation caused by the resignation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala from the office of Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has not been allowed to die down. A strong fillip has been given to it by the announcement that the Maharaja of Bikaner, perhaps, the most prominent member of the Chamber, has resigned membership of the Standing Committee. Why have Their Highnesses deserted the institution that they themselves helped to found? Has it anything to do with the patronising and earnest care bestowed upon it by the Political Department of the Paramount Power? These resignations possess an amusing aspect also. Timed as they have been, they constitute an ironical response to Lord Willingdon's parting appeal to the Princes to join the Federation!

DEPLORABLE & DISCOURTEOUS.

The Police Commissioner's 'No' to the proposal of the Mayor to hold a conference for discussing the present taxi dispute, on the well-known official plea that, 'No useful purpose will be served thereby,' is not only deplorable, but positively discourteous and an affront to the City. Mr. Mehta was acting in his official capacity as the First Citizen, and many other members of the Corporation, too, were vitally interested in the question. Surely a conference between such representative citizens and the police officials would not have been as infructuous as the Police Commissioner would have us believe. Such a unceremonious refusal suggests a hardening of the official attitude, which is extremely regrettable when one considers that the livelihood of more than a thousand persons is at stake. The public, too, is suffering much unnecessary inconvenience, and apart from this the Government are losing much precious revenue due to the prolongation of the strike. It is high time, therefore, that the higher authorities took a hand in settling the impasse, of which everybody is now thoroughly sick. We are glad to note that the public on its part, is showing concrete sympathy for the taxi-drivers. Solid public support will, we trust, soon triumph over official prestige, and force the Police Commissioner to grant the drivers' and owners' most reasonable demands.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE

The tribute paid by the Municipal Corporation to Mr. K. F. Nariman on Monday was not conventional. It was sincere and spontaneous and was also pre-eminently deserved by its recipient. Sir P. C. Sethna stated a plain truth when he stated that if only six Presidents or Mayors were to be selected out of those who filled the office during the last 61 years, Mr. Nariman would surely be one of them. We may add that Mr. Nariman would have a distinguished place among these six. For none of his predecessors excelled him in his efforts to improve the lot of the poor in the city. It is a pity that his term of office was too short to allow him to do anything like justice to the schemes he had undertaken. But his chief merit was, not that he undertook certain beneficent schemes like the removal of slums and of illiteracy, but that he created an enthusiasm for such causes both in the Corporation and in the City. It is, therefore, reasonable to hope that the schemes he inaugurated will be duly carried out by the Corporation with the active co-operation of the citizens.

IF THIS BE NATIONALISM. . . .

Raja Sir Rampal Singh's address as the president of the U. P. Provincial Hindu Conference is characteristic of the communalist mentality which has, unfortunately, been consistently manifested by the Hindu Mahasabha and its spokesmen for the last several years. There was the same insistence on seats and services, the same denunciation of the Congress for its attitude regarding the Communal Award. Paradoxically enough, Sir Rampal Singh insisted on the Hindu Sabha policy being Nationalist in its outlook and then in the next breath went on to ask Hindus to "organise themselves as Hindus" and to contest the coming elections—in opposition to the Congress, of course! It was also significant—though again quite characteristic of the Hindu Mahasabha "nationalism" —that except the condemnation of the Communal Award there was not a word in denunciation of the political monstrosity imposed on India in the shape of the New Constitution.

BOYCOTT CHILD MARRIAGES

The non-official Child Marriage Restraint Bill of Travancore, which has been referred to a Select Committee in the Legislative Assembly, is in some respect an improvement upon the Sarda Act of British India. For the age-limit it prescribes for the marriage of girls is 15 years, as against 14 years in the Sarda Act. But the improvement is whittled down by the permission given to marry girls of even 13 years in certain cases which are expected to be exceptional but which may be very common among the orthodox people. However, the Bill, is a step in the right direction, and if it becomes law and is honestly enforced, it will not fail to have much educative value. In the case of such social questions public opinion should be much in advance of legislation. And so far as child marriages are concerned, it will be well for men of principles to boycott marriages of girls under 16 years, as being hardly an occasion for rejoicing.

Help To The Taxi-Drivers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

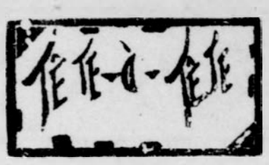
Sir,—The refusal of the Commissioner of Police to discuss the question of the taxi-stoppage, with the Mayor and some members of the Corporation, shows how irresponsible bureaucracy having autocratic powers is likely to behave even against reason.

The demand of the taxi-owners' and drivers' union for a as. 4 per-mile-rate, as an experimental measure for one year is most reasonable and is at the same time in the public interest.

I take the view that it should be the business of the Commissioner to see (1) that a taxi is in a fit and sound condition before a license is granted and (2) that the rate fixed is the lowest possible consistent with the above requirements. I do not think that it should be a part of his business to compel taxi-pliers to charge a higher rate and make the public pay more.

I have been a regular user of taxi for years and I know from personal knowledge that the

(Continued on page 10.)



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"After regretting the failure of conciliation, the resolution addresses a supreme appeal to Italy to bring to the solution of the conflict the spirit which the League of Nations expects from a founder-member with a permanent seat on the Council"—League Council's Final Resolution.

* * * *

At the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji expressed a hope that Mr. Sabawala would join the Congress and learn many good things.

Mr. Mathradas couldn't have more effectively warned Mr. Sabawala off.

* * * *

Paying a tribute to Mr. Nariman's energy as Mayor, Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta wittily observed "At one time it was left in doubt whether Mr. Nariman would leave anything for his successors."

Was Comrade Jamnadas thinking with a sense of relief and gratification, of the Corporation's addresses to Lords Linlithgow and Willingdon?

* * * *

According to an Anglo-Indian scribe, "there is much satisfaction in official quarters" of Delhi over the success of the Viceroy's broadcast.

Thanks for accurately locating the satisfaction.

* * * *

Speaking in the Council of State during the League of Nations debate, Sir Jagdish Prasad pointed out on behalf of the Government that the Government of India was not in a position to influence international politics.

We knew it quite well. But, thanks all the same for the honest confession.

* * * *

The question, however, arises, why, since the Government of India cannot influence international politics, should the people of India be made to pay a fat sum every year to the League of Nations and another fat sum every year towards the expenses of India's "Delegates"?

But that too we know.

* * * *

In an interview with a representative of Bori Bunder, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad hoped that the new Viceroy and the other authorities would see to it that the people of India forgot the worst features of the new Constitution.

Wanted more dope?

* * * *

Talking about forgetting we hope Sir Chimanlal has not forgotten that he was not invited at the Byculla Club nor did Lord Willingdon remember to refuse the invitation.

And our Junior colleague wants to know if this has something to do with dope.

* * * *

Italy was believed to be keeping a fresh victory up its sleeve to announce yesterday on the festival of the Birth of Rome.

And it did come in the shape of the capitulation of the League of Nations.

* * * *

"It is nothing less than suicide of our civilisation that we might witness in our time" said Mr. Duff-Cooper dwelling upon the grave war situation in Europe.

And the Right Honourable Gentlemen—he is War Minister—then proceeded to challenge the Church to say that it was wrong to be a soldier and fight for things in which one believed!

* * * *

By the way, why complain, even though mildly, against Il Duce fighting for things—and with things—in which he believes?

* * * *

Acharya Kripalani, the popular General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has accepted office—sorry we mean he has got married.

And yet we all credited him with an unfailing presence of mind and a keen sense of humour.

* * * *

Men labourers of a Mysore Mill are reported to have struck work in sympathy with women.

Wise men they are. They evidently knew that otherwise they would be locked out of their homes.

* * * *

He (returning from a long journey): "And pray, how did you feel during my absence? You must have missed me very much." She: "Oh, no! Every night I took some of your old clothes and scattered them about the floor, then I burnt a few cheap cigars in your study, trampled the mud out of the street all over the stairs, then it felt just as if my sweet, darling husband were at home."

Assembly Passes Tariff Amendment Bill

Import Duties Of One Rupee And Twelve Annas On Wheat & Broken Rice Respectively, Levied

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The second Tariff Amendment Bill levying import duties of one rupee and twelve annas on wheat and broken rice respectively, a bill amending the Factories Act, the Aircraft Act Amending Bill, the Cochin Port and Lac Cess Bills were passed by the Assembly today.

The tariff Bill relating Fents will be taken up to-morrow.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah presented the Select Committee report on the Tariff Act amendment bill.

Dr. Ziauddin said that the report which he himself had signed was irregular in that a part of the Committee's proceedings were presided over by the Commerce Member which was contrary to rules.

The Commerce Member said that no occasion arose for him to give the casting vote.

The President said that this irregularity did not affect the decisions and held the report to be regular.

WHEAT IMPORT DUTY.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah moved the final reading of the Wheat Import Duty Act.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Satyamurti raised a point of privilege as to why Government adopted a procedure which deprived the House of the right of retaining the old duty by letting the old act lapse and then bringing the new bill four days afterwards.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah informed the House that no imports of wheat occurred during the three days that the law did not exist.

Sir Cowasji supported the important issue raised by Mr. Satyamurti.

Dr. De Souza wanted India to be made self-sufficient in the matter of rice by imposing heavy tariffs.

ZAFRULLAH EXPLAINS.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah replying denied that Government had deliberately deprived the House of its privilege. The delay was due to the fact that Government had to take various factors into consideration before fixing the level of duty.

The Bill was passed.

COCHIN PORT BILL.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah moved consideration of the Cochin Port Bill making Cochin a Major Port. He said that later on some more legislation would be necessary to give effect to the agreement about Cochin harbour.

The Bill was passed.

FACTORIES BILL.

Sir Frank Noyce moved consideration of the Bill amending the Factories Act.

Sir Frank Noyce explained that the Factories Act gave local Governments power to notify as factories, premises which had ten or more persons working in them or in their precincts. The Act was being amended to ensure that manufacture carried on elsewhere than inside buildings be regulated whenever necessary. Government had particularly in mind the dhobi ghats.

Mr. Chalia opposed the bill on the ground that it would adversely affect the tea factories and the rice mills of Assam.

Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Ranga assured Mr. Chalia that it would not be the case. The latter wanted the passage not only of this bill but also the amendment of the Act to bring under the purview of the Act unregulated factories.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to the debate assured Mr. Ranga that Government had such an intention and would give effect to it as early as possible.

The motion for consideration was passed and Mr. A. S. Ayyangar's amendment to the clause for ensuring that the provisions of the Bill did not affect cottage industries was rejected on Sir Frank Noyce assuring the House that that was not the intention.

The Bill was passed.

AIR-CRAFT BILL.

The House also passed the Aircraft Act Amendment Bill which aims at stopping the egress and ingress of diseases by aircraft.

Sir Frank Noyce next moved that the Indian Mines Act be taken into consideration. The motion was supported by Messrs. Morgan, Giri, Ramnarayan Singh and Joshi, the last three urging good management of rescue stations.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that if rescue stations could not be managed by Government, they should at least be governed by proper regulations.

Sir Frank Noyce said Government was following the British precedent in the matter of rescue stations. Government however proposed to see that these stations were not only set up but also properly run.

The motion for consideration was withdrawn.

Two amendments of Mr. Satyamurti were withdrawn and another minor official amendment was passed. Thereafter the bill as amended was passed.

LAC CESS BILL

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai moved consideration of the Lac Cess Bill.

Prof. Ranga moved that the bill be referred to Select Committee to report before April 23rd.

Mr. Nilkanth Das and Ramnarayan Singh supported the Select Committee motion while Mr. Morgan wanted immediate passage of the bill in the interests of Lac cultivators.

Sir G. S. Bajpai opposing the Select Committee motion explained the useful nature of the research work proceeding in England whereby the level of export was maintained despite keen competition by synthetic lac. It was necessary in the interest of lac export trade to pass the bill immediately.

The motion for Select Committee was rejected and the motion for consideration was passed.

RANGA EXPRESSES REGRET

At this stage, Sir Mohamed Zafrullah contradicted the statement of Prof. Ranga that he (Sir Mohamed Zafrullah) had not implemented his assurance regarding the representation of unassociated planters on the Coffee Cess Committee. Prof. Ranga expressed regret for having circulated a wrong report.

The House rejected Mr. Ramnarayan Singh's amendment about representation of lac cultivators on the governing body by election after Sir G. S. Bajpai had explained that the proposal was too expensive and that nomination by ministers in the provinces concerned should be accepted as impartial.

The amendment of Mr. Chiliha was rejected and those of Messrs. Ranga and Morgan were withdrawn in view of assurances given by Sir G. S. Bajpai, and the Lac Cess Bill was passed.

Mr. Tottenham announced that Government had decided in consultation with members of the opposition not to proceed with the Cantonment Bill during the present session.

GENEVA DRAFT CONVENTIONS

On the motion of Sir Frank Noyce the House passed two resolutions recommending to the Governor-General not to ratify Geneva Draft Conventions concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass bottle works and the other limiting hours of work in coal mines.

The House adjourned till tomorrow when Tariff Bill relating to Fents will be taken up.

The Session is expected to conclude tomorrow.—A. P.

TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Select Committee's Recommendations

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Following is the report of the Select Committee on the Tariff Act Amendment Bill presented to the Assembly to-day:

"We consider that time is not yet ripe for insertion of the proposed new item 46 (6) relating to staple fibre and we have accordingly omitted it. Our discussions disclosed certain diversity of opinion upon the merits of the proposal some of us favouring total omission of the item and some considering that as an experimental measure imports of staple fibre should be limited and that it should be admitted free of duty and some that the element of preference in duty should be removed either with or without limitation in quantity of the fibre that should be admitted.

SILK YARN.

"With regard to silk yarn we accept the proposals contained in sub-clauses (B) and (C) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced, but we are of opinion that the present incidence of the duty on the poorer and cheaper qualities of yarn may be oppressive. We welcome the assurance given to us that Government will explore the possibility of distinguishing between various qualities of silk yarn and of so adjusting duty as to fall less heavily on the cheaper qualities in the interests of handloom weavers and that vigilence will be exercised to detect and check the possibility of dumping of cloth manufactured from these cheaper qualities.

DUTY ON FENTS.

"With regard to proposed item 49 (1) dealing with fents we have ultimately altered the proposed duties on fents referred to in sub-item (B) We rejected by a narrow majority a proposal that duty on fents falling under sub-item before (?) and after under sub-item (A) and (B) imported from the United Kingdom should be raised to 40 per cent "ad valorem" and have similarly substituted for the proposals in the Bill duties at "ad valorem" rates applicable to fabrics of which fents are made. The effect of this change is to leave unaltered the proposals contained in the bill as regards fents included under sub-item (A) of the proposed item, but as regards fents included under sub-item (B) to abolish the preferential element in case of material liable to duty under item 48 and 48 (4) that is to say silk and silk mixtures, and to diminish the preferential element in case of materials liable to duty under items 48 (1) and 48 (5), that is to say, artificial silk and artificial silk mixtures, by increasing duty on United Kingdom imports to 30 per cent "ad valorem" in place of 25 per cent "ad valorem". We recognize that this change as it has effect of increasing the duty proposed by the Bill requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General for consideration in the Assembly. We accept the proposal contained in sub-clause (E) of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced though some of the members thought that it should be left in abeyance until the Tariff Board had further enquired into the subject."

Minutes of dissent have been attached to the repost by Pt. G. B. Pant, Mr. N. Das, Prof. Ranga, Messrs. B. Das, Essaksait, Chattopadhya, and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. They are opposed to the decision of the majority regarding fents particularly against the enlargement of preference for U. K. beyond the "Ottawa" margin which would exist till the "Ottawa" agreement is denounced.

A Crack—Will It Lead To Split?

No Real Unity Among Members Especially Eden And Boncour

GENEVA: April 20.

After a brief private session the Council adjourned until 9-30 p.m. when it is expected that a resolution will be adopted by the public session. This approves and renews the appeal addressed by the Committee of Thirteen to the two parties to obtain within the framework of the League and in the spirit of the Covenant the prompt cessation of hostilities and the re-establishment of peace.

After regretting the failure of conciliation, the resolution addresses a supreme appeal to Italy to bring to the solution of the conflict the spirit which the League of Nations expects from a founder-member with a permanent seat on the Council.

The resolution affirms that the protocol of 1927 regarding the employment of poison gas and similar products binds the two parties to the dispute.

The Council proceedings have generally created an unfavourable impression in League circles. It is pointed out that as the debate proceeded, it became apparent that there is no real unity among the members.

This was strikingly apparent in the speeches of Mr. Eden and M. Paul Boncour. Competent observers are of opinion that cracks could almost be seen in the League's structure.—Reuter.

Ethiopian Delegate Complains

The Council adopted the resolution regretting the failure of conciliation etc., mentioned above, Italy voting against it.

The Ethiopian delegate complained that the resolution treated the responsibility for the breakdown of conciliation equally between Italy and Ethiopia and also failed to satisfy Ethiopia's demand for increased sanctions. The session then concluded.—Reuter.

PREPARING A SURPRISE

ROME, April 20.

It is generally believed that the Italian High Command are keeping a fresh victory up their sleeve to announce on the festival of the birth of Rome to-morrow.

The nature of the victory is unknown, but the entry of the Italians into Harrar seems most likely.—Reuter.

MAKING CONVENIENCE OF LEAGUE

Canada Watches British Policy With Anxiety

LONDON: April 21.

"The Times" publishes a letter from a Canadian, Mr. J.M. MacDonnell, in which he says that, if the outcome of the next few weeks confirms the wide-felt fear that, Britain is merely using the League when she finds it convenient, then the movement of Canada away from any co-operation with Britain will be greatly intensified. On the other hand, if there is a sincere and lasting acceptance of the League's principle, then there is more chance of Canada remaining an effective member of the Empire.

"The Times" commenting says, "The feeling of Canada is equally true of the feeling of every other Dominion. One of the greatest dangers to which the British Commonwealth is exposed is that of drifting apart through disagreement over some critical issue of foreign policy. The most effective safeguard against it is to be found in a common and consistent adherence by all the Empire Governments to upholding the rule of law as opposed to force in international affairs, and in supporting collective resistance to unprovoked aggression.

Mr. Eden's speech shows that the British Government are determined to keep their foreign policy firmly based on this principle. May it not be possible in the present case to prevent the aggressor from reaping the reward of his aggression, though the final reckoning is yet to come?—Reuter.

U. S. MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

Nationalisation Recommended By Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The expansion of naval dockyards to permit governmental construction of all United States naval vessels is recommended in a majority report of the Senate Munitions Committee, which is signed by Senators Pope, Clark and Bone.

Other recommendations include the nationalisation of a sufficient part of the Munitions Industry to supply from Government Factories all peace-time arms and ammunition for the needs of both the army and navy, and the prohibition of the sale of American military inventions abroad.—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROBABLES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 21

The following are alterations in the City and Surburban probables:—D. Smith rides Pricket Cliff Richards rides Gamechicken. E. Smith rides Norman Herald. Wrickaby rides Gooddeal. (Omit Pampas Grass and Ogrady.

Princess Royal And Son Suffer From Measles

LONDON, April 21.

A bulletin from Harewood House states that the Princess Royal and her son the Hon. Gerald Lascelles are suffering from measles. The complaint is taking its normal course.—Reuter's Special.

TOLL OF PALESTINE RIOTS

BEIRUT, April 21.

Reports from Palestine give the casualties of the Jew-Arab clashes as 19 dead and 130 injured.

The situation at Jaffa is stated to be considerably quieter though there is still some agitation elsewhere.—Reuter.

METROPOLITAN STAKES

Quashed And Jacktar Deadheated For First Place

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 21

At Epsom the great Metropolitan Stakes (distance 2 miles, 2 furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Quashed (Perryman) (Coledge Leader) and Jacktar (E. Smith) (Cottrill) deadheated for the first place. Corona Corona (Barber) came third.

Nineteen ran.

Three lengths separated the second and third horses.

Starting prices 7/2 Quashed, 100/8 Jacktar, 5/1 Corona Corona.

SUBHAS' BROTHER'S APPEAL

POONA April 21.

With the object, it is said, of interviewing his brother Subhas Chandra Bose, in Yerrowda Central prison, Mr. Shailesh Chandra Bose has come to Poona from Calcutta. He has, it is stated, telegraphed to the Government of India, the Government of Bengal and the Bombay Government for the necessary permission and will remain in Poona until he has received replies.—A.P.

SITUATION IMPROVES IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM: April 20.

An air of sullen gloom succeeded yesterday's outbreak of communal passion. One clash is reported on the boundaries of Telaviv and Jaffa, but business generally has proceeded normally, though Arab youths paraded in the Arab quarters of Jerusalem forcing shopkeepers to close.—Reuter.

RESCUE EFFORTS FAIL

MOSSE RIVER, April 20.

Efforts to rescue the two entombed gold mine survivors have hitherto proved unavailing. Solid rock encountered in the horizontal shaft have delayed the rescuers, and the progress of blasting operations have been suspended owing to the fear that the imprisoned men might be crushed by falling rock.—Reuter.

ENTOMBED MINERS' PLIGHT

(Special Cable)

MOOSE RIVER (Nova Scotia), April 21.

The night time report that the entombed were rescued proved untrue. The rescuers are near and are frantically struggling to hack their way through the remaining rock, but as they are digging blind it is feared may penetrate above or below the imprisoned men which would seal their fate.

Dr. Robertson is semi-delirious, and is shouting through the tube urging rescuers "hurry, hurry" as the sound of waters which threaten to engulf them is constantly in their ears.

U. S. SETS UP SOYBEAN LABORATORY

To follow the march of the versatile soybean, America's fastest growing crop, the Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of twelve North Central States, has established a soybean research laboratory at the University of Illinois at Urbana.

There Federal scientists will try to uncover new industrial uses for soybeans, assemble more facts on the effects of different processes on the quality and quantity of soybean products and test different varieties to determine their adaptability for industrial use.

Soybean acreage has more than doubled in the last few years. In 1935, nearly 5,000,000 acres were planted in soybeans, yielding a crop of more than 40,000,000 bushels. What are the reasons for the boom in soybeans? In addition to the demand for food, feed and industrial uses, Federal experts point out that their immunity to chinch bugs and other pests, the good prices they command compared with other grain crops, their high seed yield and their powers of resistance to drought, all contribute to their popularity.

Soybeans have a wide range of industrial and dietary uses. Industrially, they are used for making paint, enamel, varnish, glue, printing ink, rubber substitutes, linoleum and insecticides. They also find a place in such food products as flour, breakfast cereals, candies, roasted beans with a nutlike flavor, and so on. —"New York Times."

Rearmament Budget Stuns Commons

"REMARKABLE SURPLUS" & INCREASED INCOMETAX!

Defence Gets 64 Millions More Than Last Year

LONDON, April 21.

A solemn House listened to Mr. Neville Chamberlain introducing so-called "Re-armament Budget" in the House of Commons making a total provision of 64,000,000 sterling for Defence expenditure more than last year.

There were complacent smiles as the Chancellor painted a glowing picture of the improving trade position which would normally have justified substantial reduction in taxation but these faded as Mr. Chamberlain announced approximately 50 per cent increase in the Defence expenditure and the means to recover the deficit.

INCOME-TAX INCREASED.

The House was stunned to silence as he announced that the Income-tax had been increased from three pence to four and nine pence in the pound and Tea Tax increased by two pence per lb. Change in laws to prevent tax evasion will save four millions while five and quarter millions will be taken from the Road Fund. Apart from a few minor adjustments in taxation the remainder of the deficit will be made up from Revenue but the Chancellor warned the House that part of the cost Defence thereafter might properly be met by loan.

The estimated Revenue for next year is 7,98,381 thousands and the expenditure 7,97,897 thousands.

GALLERY PACKED.

The Armament Budget attracted unusually large animated crowds of distinguished strangers and commoners. The Diplomatic Gallery was very full and included the Dominions' representatives.

Mr. Chamberlain opened the budget amidst cheers at 3-33 p.m.

SURPRISE SURPLUS.

The most remarkable and astonishing fact was that of a surplus of nearly three millions compared with his estimate of only half a million, considering that whereas he had estimated supplementary estimates at four millions he had to provide nearly 14 millions. That was a wonderful demonstration of buoyancy revenues. The country had every reason to congratulate itself that upto the present it had taken comfortably in its stride new and unexpected demands on its resources.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Mr. Chamberlain drew the conclusion that there was general increase in the country's wealth and expansion of trade activity. He revealed that the Exchange Equalisation account still continued to show profit. During the year the National Debt was reduced by 4-1|2 millions while the floating debt was reduced by 51-1|2 millions. No increase in provision would be made for redemption of debt. The figure for Debt Service would remain at 224 millions.

The financial statement circulated as the Chancellor rose shows that the total estimated expenditure on the Supply Services, including Army, Navy and Air Force, amounts to 537 millions compared with 512 millions spent last year. The Chancellor announced that he had decided to set aside a further twenty millions this year for supplementary estimates for Defence Services in addition to the estimates already published.

The new defence expenditure for 1936-37 would be:—

Air 10 millions; while the sum required for Army and Navy was uncertain but probably about the same.

BALANCING ESTIMATES.

The expenditure for 1936, including supplementary estimates, would be nearly 798 millions. Against the large increase in expenditure Mr. Chamberlain expected substantial increase in revenue, his estimate from Customs and Excise, namely 314 millions, being an increase of 10-1|2 millions, compared with last year, while the estimated Income-tax Revenue of 243 million was an increase of 10 millions.

He anticipated an increased revenue of over 10 millions from beer, tobacco, oil, silk, import and "Ottawa" duties, the inland revenue totalling 420 millions. The total revenue from all sources on the basis of the present taxation was nearly 776 millions leaving a prospective deficit of over 21 millions.

EVASION TO BE CHECKED.

The Chancellor foreshadowed legal changes to prevent tax evasion, dealing particularly with those who transfer property abroad retaining control of it but themselves living in Britain and the so-called oneman companies—which would produce an additional two millions this year and four millions in the full year—as also the so-called "Educational Trusts" which were leading wholesale evasion.

The Chancellor announced that he proposed to cover the deficit out of the year's revenue.

Dealing with the problem of the Rearmament Finance Mr. Chamberlain said it was inequitable that the whole cost should fall on Revenue in the next five years. Unless agreement on disarmament was reached the cost of Defence would rise swiftly to the peak and would not descend to old levels. In future years, part of this expenditure might properly be met out of a loan.

Mr. Chamberlain announced increase in incometax of 35 in pound with an increase of two pence per lb on tea, while he proposed to take over five million from Road Fund making the estimated surplus half a million. The only crumb for the taxpayer was the increase of children's allowances from 50 to 60 pounds, also increase of free married allowance from 170 to 180 pounds. An interesting measure to help the distressed areas will be the formation of a company with a nominal capital of one million to finance the small businesses there.

The Chancellor concluded his speech at 5 p.m.—

COMMONS ADJOURNED

The House of Commons agreed to the Budget resolutions and adjourned.—Reuter.

LINLITHGOW'S PERSONAL TOUCH

LONDON, April 21.

The "Morning Post" says: Lord Linlithgow's message to the people of India suggests that the new Viceroy understands that the Government of India exists to protect and cherish the Indian people. Of late years it has been the complaint that the old happy personal relationship has faded out in the cold dormality of office work.

Lord Linlithgow evidently perceives the importance of personal touch in the work of Government. It will be some comfort to the poor backward and depressed classes in India to learn that powerful interests which are organised politically for their exploitation are not going to have it all their own way. Lord Linlithgow faces his task with courage.

1,012 CRADLES AS BIRTHDAY PRESENT

BERLIN, April 20.

Her Hitler's birthday presents included 1,012 cradles, which will be given to poor families, and 34,000 pairs of socks, which will be given to the Army. Hundreds of bunches of flowers and a model battleship were also among the gifts.—Reuter.

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Late Sir Dinshaw Edalji Vachha

Doyen Of Congress Who For Years 'Troubled Israel' By His Ceaseless Efforts In The Cause Of Swaraj

(By MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL)

The late Sir Dinsha Vachha played a most singular part upon the theatre of Indian politics; one whose name had for years been regarded, in the early part of his public career, as a symbol of political extremism; one in whose personal character there were some of the finest and noblest qualities that adorn human nature; but still a man who was feared by the British Government in India to a remarkable degree, and loved and honoured by the people of this country to the same extent. He was the man who ever 'troubled Israel' by his ceaseless efforts in the cause of Swaraj. The writings and speeches of this terror of Anglo-Indian bureaucrats were the delight of Indian politicians. His most precious bequest to India is not a bundle of speeches and writings, but a noble life well lived. Like Socrates he lived his philosophy, but in circumstances much more intricate and baffling than those which beset the Athenian. Sir Dinshaw was one of the small band, who have the strength of unselfishness that draws, the conviction that commands, who impose their own beliefs and make disciples. For nearly half a century, he was known to his countrymen as a gentleman of highly cultivated mind, of lofty principles, active in the discharge of all his duties, not too eager to display his talents, staunch to his party, and attentive to the best interests of his country and the city of his birth. The great Parsi patriot neither sought nor shunned greatness, but found glory only because glory lay in the plain path of duty.

MAN OF PRINCIPLES

Our estimate of Sir Dinshaw must be a mixed one. As a political thinker he stands high. His wide and profound knowledge of modern politics and the practical sense that almost always kept his idealism in touch with facts, command our respect. As a political thinker, then, he is great; but as a practical political worker he largely failed. In political controversies, it must be confessed, his equanimity often deserted him, and he was often intolerant and unfair. But even in politics he could sometimes do justice to an opponent, who obviously acted from high convictions. His principles were living and victorious certainties to him. Absolute confidence in his own beliefs was joined to truest personal humility. Humblest and least ambitious of men, he worked hard in the field of politics, as he felt his call from God. He was sometimes too assertive, dogmatic, and seemingly egotistic. But in reality he was very humble and modest. If he spoke authoritatively, it was because he felt that a duty was laid upon him. Ever intense in his affections, grateful for any act of kindness, yearning for friendship, he was one to draw others with bonds of love. He had a large and loving view of life. Pettiness and malice and jealousy had no place in it. He had rare industry and considerable organising power. He had also many of a statesman's qualities. He often read character acutely, though his blind confidence in men sometimes deceived him. His knowledge of human nature was more subtle in the abstract than in the concrete. Individuals were to him too much wholly good or wholly bad, and he did not recognise how complex are the motives that sway puzzled humanity. He could rarely take a sane, unprejudicial view of a situation. His reputation for honesty was universal, and his affections seemed so publicly guided, that no corrupt or private ends could bias them.

A GREAT MIND

Sir Dinshaw's thought, indeed, always had its value, coming as it did from a man of very great intellectual power and large experience of life, one who fearlessly penetrated to the heart of things, and was therefore in the true sense original. Its range was wonderful for one who led so strenuous a life of action. He was fearless with the supreme bravery of one who never shrank from duty. His words, aflame from a pure and passionate heart, came with the intensity of prophetic power. He was of an industry and vigilance not to be tired out or wearied by the most laborious, and of parts not to be imposed upon by the most subtle and sharp. Yet it was rather to his moral than to his intellectual qualities that he was indebted for the vast influence which he exercised over his colleagues in the Congress Camp. Courageous, earnest, true, without trace of affection, he bore the stamp of the whitest sincerity. Gentle, affectionate, pure as few are pure, he was friend and counseller and inspirer to those who knew him, gripping and subduing them with that wondrous sympathy of his that came of burning love of goodness. We find in his early writings, the germ and generally the developed form of every doctrine that he afterwards preached. He wrote nothing that was not stamped with great and stimulating thought. His rushing language was like a tumbling mountain torrent. His warm and palpitating generalisations bore the irrefutable mark of moral reality. He had that union of real intellectual force and spiritual fervour, that gives the insight into moral truth. In the Congress Camp his colleagues pronounced his name with love and veneration, and such was his encyclopaedic knowledge that from Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta down to the humblest politician always approached him for information on any and every political question. We can hardly find words to express our admiration for a mind so great, and, at the same time, so humble and so well-balanced, so willingly contracting itself to the humblest duties of a citizen and yet so easily expanding itself to the highest.

IMPRESSIVE PERSONALITY

Calmly and unostentatiously, Dinshaw Vachha placed his services at the disposal of his countrymen when he was appointed a General Secretary of the Congress, and faced an autocratic Government proudly and unflinchingly with facts and figures to show the blunders of the British Administration and the woes and miseries of the proletariat. As the years passed, the times grew darker and more troubled. Public service became more arduous, delicate, and dangerous, but the intellect and the courage of this Doyen of the Congress were fully equal to any emergency. Sir Dinshaw spoke very seldom in the Congress. But his speaking was of that kind which has, in every age, been held, in the highest estimation, ready, weighty, condensed, and fluent. Indeed his fluency was such that his oratory has been aptly described as torrential. His was a very impressive personality, with a fiery intensity of faith in his own principles and in their ultimate triumph, which made him seen inspired, a man to awaken sleeping souls, and all them with his own fervour. The opinion entertained respecting Sir Dinshaw by the best men of his time was highly flattering to him. He was the idol of his political friends Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, Sir Hormusji Wadia, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Gokhale, Banerji, Malaviyaji, Chintamani and a host of other political stalwarts. Even Mr. Tilak, though differing in political outlook, held him in high esteem. Sir Dinshaw Vachha was one whom both friends and enemies acknowledged to be most eminent for selfless devotion to duty, absolute sincerity and honesty of purpose, prudence, piety, peaceable counsels, indefatiguable industry, and profound knowledge of almost every subject of public interest. Political animosity itself could find no blemish in his character. He was an elect of Providence blessed with the sobriety, the self-command, the perfect rectitude of intention, to which the political history of this country furnishes few parallels.

A PURE LIFE

But one would fain close not with the politician or the thinker but the man. Sir Dinshaw's personal life was one of a very rare purity and beauty, that stands out in his generation noblest and most inspired. Even the critic's microscope can find no specks. So long as men and women live, who would be true to themselves and to their call, who value sacrifice and duty above power and success, so long will there be those, who will love the memory of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Vachha. It has been said about Sir Dinshaw, as it had been said about a greater man namely, the late Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, that he had rendered no special service to the Parsi community. I might ask, in the words of the late Sir Hormusji Wadia, "what greater service could any man render to his community than to bring to it the name, the fame, the glory and the greatness which Sir Dinshaw Vachha brought to his community". Well may the historian apply the words of the Scripture to Sir Dinshaw and say:—

"Behold my servant, whom I upheld;
Mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth".

SWEEPERS ADAMANT

Collector's Persuasion To Withdraw Strike Fails

BROACH, April 20.

To-day 26 Bhangi sweepers appeared before the District Magistrate's Court to answer charges under the Bombay Presidency Municipal Act preferred against them by the President of the local Municipality.

The Collector exhorted the accused to return to work immediately on the understanding that the Municipality would pay their full salaries and consider their demands. Mr. Benjamin, the Backward Class officer, came from Ahmedabad to help the Collector in the matter.

The Bhangis, however, remained adamant and refused to resume work before their demands were granted. The case was then adjourned to May 5.—United Press.

Mr. J. V. Varde, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Prisoners' Aid Society, to whose work a tribute is paid in the latest annual report of the Society.

AIDING RELEASED PRISONERS

Sir Robert Bell On Govt.'s Help To Society

Presiding over the twentieth annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society on Tuesday, Sir Robert Bell paid a tribute to the work of the Society.

"The Home Department," observed Sir Robert, "is sometimes referred to as if it were an ogre whose principal amusement is, what is commonly described as "repression", and which measures its successes by the number of people which its minions succeed in locking up in prisons and jails". Much of the work of the Home Department coincided with some of the objects of the Society.

Sir Robert gave in short the activities of the Government in the matter of reclaiming offenders, especially juveniles

"In appealing both for greater interest and financial help," concluded Sir Robert, "it should be widely known that for every rupee donated or subscribed to the Society by the public, the Government contribute eight annas."

The annual report was adopted unanimously.

WHAT THE SOCIETY DID

During the year, the Society assisted 982 individuals in various ways and the amount involved distributing relief was Rs. 2,155-1-0.

Since 1930, the number of persons helped and the amount spent on relief have increased from 388 persons and Rs. 440-14-0 to 982 persons and Rs. 2,155-1-0 respectively. During the same period, however, the number of persons for whom the Society could succeed in finding employment was 18.

The assistance given by the Society to released prisoners, consisted, as usual, of providing money for food, clothing, tools or materials for work, railway fare and steamer passages, providing shelter and finding employment. In one case a European discharged prisoner wanted to get to Rangoon where he had a relative to help him. The Honorary Secretary approached the Scindia Steamship Co., Ltd., for a free passage to Rangoon which they readily granted.

The Committee, in its report takes this opportunity of conveying its best thanks to Mr. J. V. Varde for the very disinterested services he has been rendering to this Society ever since he joined as a Joint Hon. Secretary. He has been interviewing discharged prisoners, deciding their applications, attending to office correspondence, etc., and by his assistance, the management is ever so much smooth and efficient. The Committee therefore pays a tribute to his good work and conveys him their best thanks for what has done for the Society during the past year.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA

(Continued From Page 6)

political experimentalists. He seldom praised and he seldom blamed; but for that very reason, his praise was praise indeed, and his blame, blame indeed. Duty to him was a sacred trust where no personal interests were allowed to intrude. Even in his more animated controversies he always treated his opponents with respect, while he would have strongly resented the cheap praise of his friends or, I may say pupils, as an insult. In this respect, too, he will be long missed, for the mere presence of an upright man awes and scares away triflers and pretenders.

(Concluded)

POLICE CHIEF ADAMANT

Taxi-Drivers And Owners Determined To Continue Strike

"No useful purpose will be served by further interviews!"

Said the Police Commissioner once again, this time to the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union, on Tuesday, turning down their proposal that they would be willing to send two experts in the trade, to convince the Police Commissioner of the accuracy of the figures, submitted by the representatives of the Union at an earlier stage of the taxi close-down.

In this connection, it is recalled, the dispute mainly centred round the figures submitted by the Union representatives on the basis of the 4-anna tariff, and the estimates prepared by the Motor Vehicles Department, according to the 6-anna tariff.

At that stage, it was well-known that the Police Commissioner enjoined upon the representatives of the drivers and owners that they should convince him that the 4-anna tariff would be profitable to the trade.

"NOT RELIABLE."

After careful and exhaustive enquiries, the Union submitted their figures. The Commissioner was then busy consulting the officials in the Secretariat and coming out he sent the reply that the figures submitted by the Union were not reliable.

After that it became known that the Motor Traders' Association, the best informed body in the province on the subject of motor trade in all its aspects, favoured the 4-anna tariff against the 6-anna one.

The Mayor and other members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation offered to intervene. The Union offered to send two experts on their behalf with a view to convince the Commissioner that the figures submitted by the Union were correct.

So far these offers have been rejected. And the dead-lock continues.

HOW IT WAS PRECIPITATED.

At a meeting held at Chowpatty on Tuesday, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, the Honorary Secretary of the Union, pointed out that nearly two or three months before the close-down, the Union had addressed letters to the Police Commissioner enquiring if the Commissioner intended to permit two-seater cars to be plied in the city on the 4-anna tariff.

There was, at that time, much talk in the air, that sooner or later the city would be flooded with "baby-taxis", which would directly hit the bigger taxis plying at the higher tariff. The only reply given was, that the Commissioner could not say definitely whether the baby-cars would be allowed to ply, and if so from when.

This had naturally deepened the suspicions of those already in the trade. Legal advice was obtained, which showed that the Police Commissioner was acting according to law, as far as the fixing of the tariff was concerned. All representations and deputations failed. The drivers and owners felt that if they were not to be wiped out, by competition with taxis with a lower tariff, they themselves must get their cars passed according to the tariff of 4 annas a mile. And the Commissioner refused to accede to their legitimate demand. That, briefly, put, was the cause for the present development.

The solidarity of the drivers and owners in their demand, ought to have convinced the Police Commissioner, that their grievance was real and genuine.

The speaker exhorted the owners and drivers to maintain unity till the end. As for "black legging", he thought that the limit was reached, and he hoped that no more cars would go for registering according to the 6-anna tariff. On Thursday, he said the taxi-drivers and owners should march to the Municipal Corporation to watch the proceedings of the Special meeting, called to discuss the present situation in the city.

CHEQUE THROUGH EDITOR.

The public sympathy was with them, he said, and a cheque for Rs. 20, from Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Medical Research Laboratory, Sree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, was sent to the Union through the Editor, the "Bombay Chronicle" to whom it was sent by Dr. Vaidya for the fund to relieve distress among those, who had closed their trade.

Several owners and drivers addressed the meeting exhorting the audience to remain firm till the last.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

In a recent issue of the "Lawn Tennis and Badminton," the official organ of the L.T.A. We find a summary of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation held at Paris last month. Twenty-six nations were represented. Colonel Roe, of course, represented India as usual. Several interesting questions were discussed the chief among them was the question of allowing matches between amateurs and professionals. On the recommendation of the Committee of management who had to deal with a number of applications for leave to hold such matches during the past year, the following conditions were laid down:—

CONCESSION TO PROFESSIONALS.

(i) applications for matches held annually must be made to the Committee of management on or before January 1st in each year.)

(ii) applications for other matches must be made in writing and must reach the Committee of Management six weeks at least before the dates upon which such matches are to be played.)

(iii) Permission will not be given in the case of professions travelling outside their own country but only in the case of local professionals, or foreign professionals engaged for a period of not less than three months.)

(iv) In no case will permission be given for any such matches to be played in connection with any amateur tournament or other competition confined to amateurs.)

FAR BEHIND THE TIME.

It will be seen from above that the International Federation remains as snobbish and reactionary on the question of professionalism as ever. While maintaining the rigid distinction between a professional and an amateur, they have made small concessions to the former which are far behind the demands of time. Under the above rules, a Tilden or a Cochet who may come here on a short visit will not be allowed to play in Exhibition matches against amateurs, or rather amateurs would be debarred from playing against or with them. As it happened in the case of Cochet and Ramillion a few months ago. I cannot condemn this kind of "high-browism" on the part of sportsmen too strongly.)

"HIGH STANDARD OF AMATEURISM."

In order to maintain a "high standard of amateurism, the national Associations have been enjoined not to relax their efforts. The Federation recognised the existence of the evil in trafficking in prize-vouchers by Amateur players. Although a suggestion was made to put a stop to this practice, no decision was taken. Even if it were stopped, it is well-known that there are various other ways by which an amateur or "Shamateur" could make money from the game without losing his status.

FOOTFAULT IMBROGLIO.

After two years of deliberation, neither the Federation nor its sub-committee could arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Footfault Imbroglio. The International Footfault Committee had considered many suggestions to amend the existing rule. But none of them seemed satisfactory to all. Ultimately, they recommended two alternatives, one being to allow jumping, and the other to allow both jumping and walking. The Federation could not make up its mind on either of them. So it reappointed the Committee to go over the question again and make a concrete proposal at the next meeting. The best way to shelve it!

A MARATHON RALLY!

A rally of 2,001 strokes, lasting an hour and eighteen minutes, is the latest feat achieved by Mrs. F. S. Moody, says Reuter. She established the record during practice which he coach, Howard Kinsey, a former Davis Cup player. The ball had either to be Volleyed or hit first bounce. The rally was eventually brought to a close because Kinsey had to go and coach another pupil, "I am not a bit tired," Mrs. Moody declared when she had finished. Kinsey agreed. "We could have gone on to play 5000 shots he said.

VALERIO'S RECORD.

"In this connection," "Lawn Tennis and Badminton" points out "The longest rally ever recorded in open tournament play took place on the Italian Reviera in 1929 when Mrs. Satterthwaite and Sigr. Valerio contested a rally in which the ball crossed the net over 300 times—the total count varies, but one reliable witness has put it at 374. There is also recorded in Holland—the actual ball used is preserved—a rally between Van der Feen and W. de Wanzee which required 300 strokes.

WHAT PATIENCE!

The feats of endurance, "continues the same paper," are easily surpassed laythe now historic match which took place between F. G. Lowe (now Sir Gordon Lowe) and A. Zerlendi in the Olympic games of 1920 at Antwerp when their second round encounter lasted for five hours and three-quarters. This unprecedented contest, according to the account we gave at the time, began on the Sunday morning at 5-30 p.m. and was adjourned over night at 7-30 when Lowe had won the first set at 14-12, shortly after eleven o'clock on the Monday morning the match was resumed, and after another hour and a half the Greek took the second set at 8-6. The Umpire and ball boys then left the Court to get lunch, and the players had no option but to adjourn again.

Resuming at two o'clock the battle proceeded with guns evenness until 4-15, when Lowe struggled out a winner at 6-4 in the fifth set, when leading 3-1 in this bout Lowe was seized with Cramp, and was attended by a Belgian doctor who applied massage. Meantime Zeolendi ordered beer and sugar and used both as stimulants. Under the hot sun the last steps of the match resembled a Marathon, and crowds came out of the stadium to watch its concluding stages. Both men played the same safety tactics, seldom hitting hard and retiring from the net after a spasmodic attempt at volleying. The tennis may have been uninspiring but the courage and pertinacity of the players was undeniable. The score in Lowe's favour was 14-12, 6-8, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4."

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V.3

VIMTO

OUR READERS' VIEWS

An Unfortunate Decision

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress Nationalist Party at its recent sitting in Delhi, is reported to have decided to contest the coming elections and fight the official Congress nominees. The decision is fatau in the wider interests of the Nation. A fond hope was entertained only a few days back that the conversations between Pundit Malaviya and Pundit Jawaharlal would bear some fruit. But even that hope has now been dashed to pieces. Pundit Malaviya seems to be adamant on the issue of the Communal Award, little realising that his obstinacy clogs the way to constructive programme of the Congress. Since the day he raised an alarm against the 'Award' and organised his party he and his co-workers have not been able to attend to the Congress programme with as much as ardour and enthusiasm as was evinced before.

The members of the Nationalist Party seem to think that by vieing with the Congress and creating dissension in its rank and file they would be able to advance the cause of the country. Pundit Malaviya is, as it were, putting the cart before the horse. He forgets that the Congress has launched a very vigorous campaign or the freedom of the country. He is at present concentrating his sole attention on the issue of the Communal Award thereby sidetracking the main issue of fighting Freedom's Battle. I remember, Sardar Patel on the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party, saying to Pundit Malaviya, "Punditji, you are doing a distinct disservice to the country by forming another party in the present circumstances or you are putting an end to your political career." Perhaps, the latter view expressed by Sardar Patel seems to be prophetic.

And what about the outrage on the English Language? The continuous use of the word "Nationalist" is highly objectionable. It is very difficult to understand how they can style themselves as "Nationalists" even while they retain within their fold confirmed communalists like Dr. Munje and Bhai Parmanand.

The decision of the party is only deplorable. At a time when Unity is imperative, it is no good fighting among ourselves and weakening our forces.

Let us hope that better counsels shall prevail and the gulf will be bridged before it is too late. —Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL S. TRIVEDI.
Bhugwan Bhuwan, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay April 21.

Congress & States People

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your editorial of 17th April regarding "Congress and States' people" you have rightly stated that "The Congress resolution will not fully satisfy the States people and will cause considerable dissatisfaction amongst them." Mr. Amritlal, in a Press statement, states: "However I leave Lucknow with bright hope that what we have lost here, we will gain at Poona."

Looking to the position of people in various Indian States and the recent occurrences at Lunawada, Radhanpur, Sachin, etc. there is a dire need of radical change in the autocratic rule of the princes. The Congress Socialists have made their presence felt at Lucknow. Let us hope that persons like Messrs. Gadgil, Amritlal Sheth and Meherally will start a Congress States people party and organise its activities in such a way as would make the Congress feel its pulse. It may be possible that a member of the Congress States People Party may become a member of the Congress Working Committee at the time of the Poona session. The Congress Socialists are there to help the States people and this new party would also get further support. It is hoped that a Congress States people party will be formed in near future.—Yours, etc.,

"PRO BONO STATES PEOPLE".

Banks & Their Clients

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This morning I had occasion to go to a certain co-operative bank with a cheque on which the hours of business were shown as 8—10-30 a.m. The bank was closing at 10-10 a.m. so I asked one of the men who was about to leave, and he said that the bank had closed. I showed him the cheque with the words 10-30 a.m. and he told me: "It is a printer's devil." Once before this I had occasion to go to one of the big Indian banks, I asked the cashier to mark a certain cheque good for payment and he directed me to the accountant. I went there and told him what I wanted but he very plainly and rudely said that there was no such rule.

Cannot Mr. Shamdasani or some one else ask these questions or bring the matter to the Legislative Assembly in the interests of the poor.

The bank that refused to mark my cheque "good for payment" refuses to cash cheques for reasons very often known to themselves only. They have some men who do not even know the A.B.C. of banking.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. MEHR.

Trunk Calls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—In writing this I wish to make it clear, at the beginning, that I am not one of those optimists who expect that one has only to make a complaint to see the same remedied at once. Long experience has taught me that, in this country at any rate, the contrary is generally the case—namely, the perpetuation of a faulty system in a spirit of pure contradiction, precisely because there is a criticism of the same. Here, in India, once an official dictum, however erroneous and unpopular, has been laid down, no amount of criticism will have it removed.

In drawing attention, therefore, to the peculiar conditions which obtain here regarding Trunk Calls, my only object is to give the public an example how one is served by the Post and Telegraph Department in this connection.

Towards the end of February last, I had occasion for the first time to make a Trunk call to Calcutta. Within an hour I was connected, and by the 9th of March last, I duly received a Bill for the same. The bill was paid the next day at the Byculla Post Office. A few days after, I received another Bill for Rs. 10 which, I presume, was in conformity with condition No. 8 of Trunk Calls Regulations which says:—"An initial minimum deposit of Rs. 10 will be demanded from all subscribers as soon as the Trunk service is availed of by them."

It is therein also stated that "Trunk services will be withheld if subscribers fail to pay the amounts they are required to deposit within a week of the demand." When I received that demand for a deposit in March last, I had not read the conditions above stated and so did not send the deposit as I did not consider it necessary, considering that I may not have to ask a Trunk Call again. Yesterday, however, circumstances compelled me to again put through for a Trunk Call to Calcutta. The Supervisor promptly informed me that as I have not paid the Bill, (he probably meant the deposit), he could not connect me. At first, I could not understand the cause especially as I had paid the Bill; it was then that I carefully read the conditions and found what I have quoted above. Now, Sir, I ask: Can any one imagine a practice more carefully calculated to discourage the public from making use of a much vaunted new facility than this?

One can understand insisting upon a deposit from business firms, and in cases where it is anticipated there would be difficulty in recovering the charges. But, here, the exact opposite took place—the moment a respectable and well-known person has availed himself of this facility and has promptly paid the charges, he is required to comply with an absurd condition, probably framed by a very wooden-headed official precisely to discourage him for the future to again make use of such facilities!

The fact is that there must be thousands of people like me, who not being in business, very rarely make use of Trunk Calls, and, therefore, do not find it convenient to lay any deposit with the Government and consequently cannot take advantage of the new facility on the very rare occasions they may require to do so.

What can be the reason why this inevitable deposit is required from people like me? There can only be one—namely, the dislike of these hard working people to do a little more work, that is to say to take the trouble to collect bills.

I am sure that the Trunk Calls, by this time, would have been very popular but for this red tapeism so characteristic of the Indian bureaucracy. As far as I am concerned I would rather desist from using this service than make such a deposit and I am sure many will agree with me.—Your etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE

Electricity Charges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Members of the Legislative Council and other public bodies are agitating against the tax levied by the Government on the electrical consumption over and above 12 units per month, but I do not know whether they are aware of the tax levied by the B.E.S. & T. Company on poor consumers using 12 units or less during the month. Government has shown indulgence to poor consumers by exempting them from any tax if they consume 12 units or less during a month (the tax being ½ anna per unit) and thus encourages them to make an economical use of the same whilst the company penalises them by charging them one anna more per unit, that is, annas 4½ per unit instead of the usual charge of annas 3½ per unit, if they use less than 33 units in any one period of 3 months, that is, 11 units per month at an average and thus deprives them of the benefit they want to derive by making an economical use of the electrical energy. Again those who use 33 to 40 units during the said period, have to pay a fixed sum of Rs. 9, that is, they have to pay the same amount whether they use 33 units or 40 units. It is really an injustice to poor consumers who to avoid the Government tax make an economical use of the electricity. Now if they use more than 12 units a month, they have to pay Government tax and if they use less, they have to pay the company at a higher rate. For instance suppose the average consumption of a person is 11 units per month or say 32 units every 3 months, still he will have to pay Rs. 9 for the period of 3 months as if he had consumed 41 units during that period. Of course if I were in his place, I shall consume 12 units per month for the first two months and 17 units in the third month and pay Rs. 9 to the company and annas 8½ to Government; for that course is far better than consumption of 32 units only and payment of Rs. 9 to the company for that period, which is the usual charge for 41 units at annas 3½ per unit. But what is the poor consumer to do if he does not require so much energy and who is to do the meter-reading for him from time to time, most of the poor consumers being illiterate? Most of the consumers, who use the electricity for lighting only in their residences, are poor and middle-class people and the company wants to make profits out of them by charging them at a higher rate than rich people who can afford to use larger quantities for lights fans and other purposes. It is a public utility company which has been practically granted a monopoly for supplying electricity to the city, they are making huge profits and somehow or other they must be compelled to charge uniform rates from every consumer, whatever quality he consumes. The company has nothing to lose thereby, for the electric installation is put up by the landlord or the tenant at his expense, the company charges separately for every connection in which they make profits and they charge the abnormal sum of annas 8 per month as hire for every meter they set up, though the price thereof is Rs. 10 or thereabouts. On the contrary by charging all household consumers at the uniform rate of annas 3½ per unit, the number of their consumers will increase, for electricity is now considered a necessity rather than a luxury and there are still many one-room or two-room tenements who refrain from making use of the energy on account of the aforesaid unfair and inequitable rules of the company regarding their charges. As a matter of fact the company itself does not supply electricity, but it simply distributes the electricity supplied to it by the hydro-electric companies; and looking to the profits made by the company, it is incumbent on them to look to the comforts of the poor consumers by reducing the rates payable by them; for the monopoly of supplying electricity to the city is not granted to them to enable them to make exorbitant profits by thus victimising poor people. The company is also bound to see that the hire charged for the meter is reduced from annas 8 to annas 4, which is quite reasonable under the above circumstances.

The company has also recently advertised some reductions in their charges from 1-7-36, which do not make much difference in favour of the poor consumers.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. BANA.

April 7.

Street Quacks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay can boast of first class medical relief facilities for the poor. There are many well-known hospitals in the city where poor people are given excellent free medical help. Yet one finds with great dismay as one goes along the streets of Bombay how poor and ignorant people endanger their lives by submitting themselves to the treatment of inexperienced quacks. Here I am referring especially to the quacks who consider themselves skillful ophthalmic surgeons to perform surgical eye operation in the street. To them the hygienic and antiseptic precautions of a real surgeon as also his paraphernalia of sterilized instruments and clear assistants seem quite dispensable. The quack performs the whole operation single handed and what is more, while he pies the instrument he is able to lecture to the inquisitive street-spectators on the diseases of the eye and about his skill in curing them. He makes his every patient a pathological phenomenon. It is really astonishing how the police and the municipal authorities are silent observes of this deceitful farce. On close observation one would easily find that the quack has two or three hired patients who daily come to the shop with changed dress and with different bandages to the eyes, to exhibit the popularity of the "surgeon" to the gullible on-lookers who easily fall a prey to the inexperienced hand of the quack. It is very likely that the quack instead of restoring the eyesight to his patients puts out the lights of their eyes.

It is very deplorable that such quacks should be allowed to practise surgery unhindered by the guardians of public health and public safety. They are not men of recognised medical and surgical ability and it is hazardous to permit them to tamper with public health and safety. It is hoped that the authorities concerned would do something to save the poor and the ignorant citizens from the unfortunate fate which they otherwise would meet at the hands of such quacks.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, April 20.

S. G. S.

Dont's For Railway Passengers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—1. Don't stand in the passages when there is room to sit.

2. Don't incline on the backs of the people sitting behind you, if you have to stand.

3. Don't incline on the backs of people sitting behind you, when you are sitting.

4. Don't squat on the benches.

5. Don't invite your friends to sit with you when the bench is "full".

6. Don't rest your legs with boots on, on the opposite bench.

7. Don't be boisterous.

8. Don't encourage beggars by giving alms.

9. Don't encourage Polishwallas.

10. Don't emit smoke of your cigars in the face of your neighbours.

Will the Railway Companies put up these 'don'ts' in every carriage in their local trains.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.
Vile Parle, April 16.

A Hobby

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am writing to ask you to please publish this letter or my address in your paper, for it is my hobby trying to correspond with and make friends in as many parts of the world as I can.

I have written several other countries and each paper published my notice, and I have made many friends.—Yours, etc.,

MRS. DORIS ROSE VEST,
3076 Meadow Bridge Road,
Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.
March 10.

League Of Nations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be doing me a great favour by publishing in your well read and popular daily a few lines on the above-subject. The League of Nations once stood as a living monument of the great nations of the world working and striving for peace and security, honour and trust and for such other great qualities and now today where it is and what it is working for? It is said that the League of Nations is nothing but the League of Nonsense and it is, I feel, too true. The League of nations has no more in its fold the great Powers like Japan and Germany and it never succeeded in enrapturing U. S. A. The League of Nations is now more or less a one nation's show and that is Great Britain. The whole machinery of this institution is now engineered by the dictates of Britain. The recent failures and striking failures too of the League of Nations in matters pertaining to Abyssinia and Italy and Germany have clearly shown to the world that the League of Nations is no more that institution that once could wield its mighty influence. Germany has right royally taken back the Rhineland zone and Hitler does not even care for those Powers who call themselves the Locarno Powers and remain under the roof of the League of Nations and secondly Abyssinia is crushed under the tremendous modern power of Italy while the 'holy' Committee of Thirteen (rather an unlucky number for the Negus) keep on adjourning from day to day till Ethiopia, is completely washed out from the map of the world. It was time the League of Nations let the people of the world know that it would function no more and all those who were in its fold should hence forth manage their own affairs in their own way.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. BANAJI.
"Dhun House,"
Mereweather Road.
Apollo Bunder.
April 13

Sir Cowasji Jehangir And Pledges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is really amusing to see Sir Cowasji Jehangir of all people talk on the virtues of keeping pledges, as he did the other day when he lectured Pandit Govind Pant in the Assembly in connection with Sir Leslie Hudson's motion on Income-tax surcharge. For, not very long ago, this is what he said in a public document as Chairman of the Telegraph Establishment Inquiry Committee:

"We consider that all assurances and pledges, whatever their form, cannot escape being effected, modified or even withdrawn owing to a change in the circumstances prevailing at the time they were given."

And yet to-day he seems to be singing quite different tune. But he little realises the harm he has already done by the abovementioned remarks.

The present administration of the Posts and Telegraph Department has evidently taken the cue from Sir Cowasji, for it is faithfully carrying out the policy so "admirably" enunciated by him, so much so that pledges given only a few years ago are considered as of no value in the Department at present.

I am referring particularly to the subordinates of the Telegraph Traffic Branch in this matter, whose hopes and aspirations have been literally dashed to the ground, as a result of this. Can you ever imagine, Sir, that men of nearly 30 years service have not yet received their first promotion in spite of their having passed the departmental examinations and qualified for it in every way? Yes, this is but the bare truth and I doubt if in any Department or Office such a distressing state of things exists. And for this we have to thank Sir Cowasji primarily.—Yours etc.,

TRUTH.

Woes Of B. I. Passengers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The s.s. "Varela" arrived from Karachi last Saturday and anchored in stream at 7-30 a.m. passengers must be given preferowing to low tide.

Of course 1st and 2nd class ence, and one does not mind their having been brought ashore by launch first. Thanks to the heavy luggage of a merchant (a second-class passenger) who hopes to mint money by selling crockery in the south, the first launch carrying the higher class passengers could not leave the steamer side until 9-15 a.m.

But why on earth could the deck passengers not be disembarked simultaneously on the other side of the ship? Another launch could well have been put into requisition for the purpose at the same time. But, no.

The second launch intended for the deck passengers does not start operations of unloading the human cargo until past 10. It waits for the landing of a saloon passenger, who apparently has not worked off his sleep until that hour. He decides to take the last possible launch, else his sleeping sickness might play havoc with his constitution. The second launch comes to the dock about 10-45.

More delay occurs: the deck passengers have to bask in the sunshine until their luggage is brought by another launch which waits alongside the steamer for amiable saloon passenger, who, after spouting curses on all and sundry for being disturbed in his sweet sleep, at last blesses the launch with his august presence. The deck passengers have to kick their heels for more than half an hour, looking for their luggage, which, thanks to the 'free coolies' supplied by the B.I.S.N. Co., is difficult to sort out in the mix-up, and have to heave a sigh of relief about mid-day, blissfully praying to the shipping company for all the consideration shown to them!

Be it said to the credit of Mr. Dinanath (the head clerk) and Messrs. Phirozeshah and Dalal, three members of the passage department of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, they did their utmost to minimise the period of agony of the unfortunate deck passengers.

Two points arise out of this incident:

Is the convenience and comfort of deck passengers of no consideration of the B.I.S.N. Co.?

Is the sleep and one saloon passenger of such consequence that about 175 passengers have to wait and suffer the tortures of heat, wait and thirst as they were made to last Saturday?—Yours, etc.

ONE IN THE KNOW.
Bombay, March 23.

POONA BAN ON MUSIC

Daputation Waits On Collector

POONA, April 20

In connection with the prohibition by the District Magistrate of Poona of music before the Sonia Maruti Temple, a deputation headed by Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar and a Agarwala.-at-law, with Messrs. Popatlal Shah, Shirsagar, Dhumtale Date and others as members waited on Mr. Trotman I.C.S., collector and district Magistrate, Poona, this morning. Mr. Bhopatwar the spokesman of the party emphasised the fact that music had been played at the temple for fifty or seventy years and no objection had hitherto been taken to it. The deputation asked the District Magistrate to reconsider his order and rescind the same.

The Collector of Poona promised to look into the matter as represented by the deputation which he said he was glad to meet, and promised to let the members know his decision at an early date.—A.P.

Fined For Talking With Friend

GOPALGANJ (Bengal), April 20.

Kartik Chandra Pal of Madanpur has been fined Rs. 25, in default sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for the infringement of internment rules by talking with a friend.—United Press.

States Peoples' Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

A meeting of the representatives of several States was held under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Chotalal, wherein a resolution, to hold a conference of the States' people to think over the Lucknow Congress resolution concerning States, was passed.

Tremendous 'Quake Shock

CALCUTTA, April 20.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at origin about 870 miles away was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 14 hours 37 minutes on April 19.—United Press.

Mr. G. Krishnamurthi, of Military Accounts Department, (now at Bombay) who was on a flying visit to Madras was presented an address by Madras Broadway Alwar Nagar Adi Dravida Sangam and George Town Central Sangeetha Sabha, on 19th inst at Madras Central Station while he was leaving the place for Bombay.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

"I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it."

Mrs. ANNA CHANDI, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Trivandrum.

Kesari Kuteeram, Madras

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 26 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

RAKA

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THE TOUGHEST BEARD & THE ROUGHEST SKIN.

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Its medical properties
EXSHAW
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BRANDY
are due to its age
John Exshaw

Agents:—PHIPSON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY, DELHI, KARACHI, RAWALPINDI.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleaning From The World Press

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

More excitement was caused by the first sailing of some of the earlier big ships during the last century than by the Queen Mary's maiden voyage. The building of a ship twice as long as any other ship in existence would to-day be inconceivable. But the Great Eastern, launched in 1858, was twice as long as the largest vessel then afloat, the Persia. Her length was 692ft. more than two-thirds as long as the Queen Mary.

She had six masts, and 7000 yards of sail. After several failures she was launched sideways, and the launching cost the company £120,000. The Great Eastern laid the original Atlantic cables between England and America. It was 41 years before a longer ship made its appearance. This was the Oceanic, which was only 13ft. longer.

* * * *

At the reception arranged by the Empire Societies, Lord Linlithgow remarked that he was feeling "a little jaded," because since the middle of February, when a number of receptions were given in his honour in Edinburgh, he has hardly had time to have a meal by himself. The Viceroy-Designate has left for India (Thursday April 2) and the voyage is offering him a respite, but, even though he is not treated as Viceroy until he arrives at Bombay, he is bound to travel with a certain state. It was with some feeling that he added: "I must confess that when I saw my servant labelling one of my trunks "Not wanted on journey," I began to wish I was like that trunk."

* * * *

In the recent elections in Germany no German athlete representing "Nazi brawn" abroad was forgotten. Even the 15-year old Maxi Herber, who with her partner, Ernsy Baier, won the Olympic pair skating competition was called upon. Though she was not able to vote herself (and will not be able to vote for another five years, she made an "election statement" in favour of the Fuehrer.

Regardless of the cost involved, the German hockey team, which played in Birmingham on the eve of the German poll was fetched back to Berlin on the election day by a special 'plane. In this way the members were able to record their votes before the polling booths closed. Signor Mussolini has now lost his exclusive right to a "Via triumphalis." When Herr Hitler addressed an audience of 50,000 in and around the Deutscaland Halle in Berlin recently a "street of triumph" was one of the attractions.

* * * *

An Englishman who lives on the route—known on more matter-of-fact occasions—as the Kaiserbann—was asked that morning by a young Nazi in uniform what arranegments he had made for lighting up his windows. He replied "None," but pointed out that he was English.

"That does not matter in the least," said the young Nazi. "Our instructions are that not a single window is to remain unilluminated to-night." The Englishman temporised by saying that there was no time to have the window frame wired with coloured electric lights and pointed to a newspaper report which stated that all candles had been sold out.

"You need not worry about that," said the Nazi, producing from his pocket half a dozen small candles fitted with clips of the type used on Christmas trees. "That will be 70 pfennings, please and don't forget to light them."

* * * *

the first English translation of which fetched £225 at Sotheby's was first published at Zurich in German, under the title "Der Sweizerische Robinson," in 1812. Its author, Johann Rudolf Wyass, was for many years professor of philosophy at Berne. He wrote a number of philosophical books as well as making a collection of Swiss tales and folklore.

"The Swiss Family Robinson" had an immediate success when it was published in an English translation in 1814, and ran through many editions. It must have made a lot of money for the impecunious Godwin family, who were responsible for its publication, and perhaps temporarily relieved Shelly of some of the financial obligations which he acquired with such lamentable ease. Altogether more than 50 German imitations of "Robinson Crusoe"—Robinson-aden they were called—were published in the first half of the last century.

* * * *

Johann Rudolph Wyss's father, J. D. Wyss, was a poet, and author of the Swiss National Anthem, "Rufst du mein Vaterland?" A national anthem is a problem in a country like Switzerland with three languages. The official version is the German one, and is sung at festivals and ceremonies. There is also a French version, made by a Swiss pastor named Roehrich, which is used in French-speaking Switzerland.

The Italian-speaking Swiss have to manage as best they can since there is no Italian version of the national anthem. Apart from Federal functions, the national anthem is not much used. Each canton has its own song, as the Canton de Vaud's famous "Ranz des Vaches," which is sung as festivals and ceremonies.

* * * *

Rupert Brooke, when at school, wrote a prize poem, called "The Bastille." An autographed copy sent to a friend had a note that it was "only a prize poem." It has now been sold in a London auction room for £ 185.

* * * *

"I hear you have got a new maid."

"Yes—the last one handled China as if she were Japan."

* * * *

Sidelight from the Oxford Police Court:

Chief Constable—How did you know the man was an undergraduate?

Witness: I have had a lot to do with under-graduates. I could tell by their actions, their manner, and their talk, they were not ordinary people like us.

He probably knew, but did not consider it worth mentioning, that undergraduates also screw up their ears when drinking, ululate shrilly when enraged, and sleep hanging from the chandelier by their tails.

* * * *

With acknowledgement to "Gnat" of the "Star."

A Paris shoe designer says that a woman's character may be judged from a glance at her feet.

Ah, by a glance to judge my Rose
Would be a trifle rash—
But should you tread upon her toes
You'd know it in a flash!

CHOTUBHAI'S

(Regd.)

PYORRHOEA KILLER

Pyorrhoea at any stage and other dental troubles can be cured in short time without extracting teeth. One bottle Rs. 2|- no less than two bottles will be sent.

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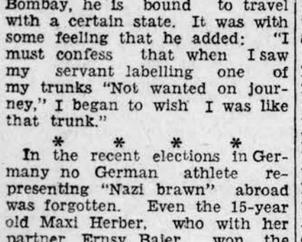
She awaits you ... ...



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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NIZAM'S AUNT CLAIMS Rs. 70,00,000

Hyderabad High Court Admits Appeal In Part

HYDERABAD, April 14.

The full text of the judgment passed by the Divisional Bench of the Hyderabad High Court, in the appeal filed by Lady Vicar-ul-Umra, the Nizam's aunt, against the dismissal of her suit against her son, Nawab Sultan-ul-Muluk, Amir of the Sir Vicar-ul-Umra Paigah, has now been made available to the Press, says "The Statesman".

The suit which is for the rendition of accounts and mesne profits amounting to Rs. 69,21,764 and recovery of immovable property kept in trust, was originally heard by Nawab Justice Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur, of the Hyderabad High Court, who dismissed it on the ground that the case could not be tried by the Court without the sanction of H. E. H. the Nizam.

Lady Vicar-ul-Umra appealed against this decision before the Divisional Bench of the High Court consisting of Nawab Justice Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur and Raja Bahadur Justice Bishweshar-nath. The appeal was argued by Mr. Suchindananda Sinha, who was assisted by Messrs. Mohamed Sayeed and Mir Akbar Ali Khan, of the local Bar. Many important and intricate legal points were involved.

ACT OF STATE.

On the issue relating to the competency of the Court to hear the suit without H. E. H. the Nizam's permission, the Court held that acts antecedent to H. E. H. the Nizam's "firman" relating to the estate could be the subject of recource to the Courts but that after the "firman," which had laid down the method of procedure, their lordships held that the measures adopted by the Nizam in dealing with the Paigah amounted to an Act of State.

LIMITATION ACT.

Their lordships next discussed the point raised that the Limitation Act applied to the appellant's claim. They held that as the suit was filed within six years of the period mentioned in Article 106 of the Limitation Act, it was within the prescribed time; and if according to Section 4 of the Act the period of summer vacation was deducted that the suit was filed within three years. In the result their lordships decided the point in favour of the appellant.

As regards the claim of the appellant for mesne profits, their lordships took into account a "firman" by H. E. H. the Nizam and held that the "firman" was above all law and that therefore they could not entertain any claim for mesne profits on restored property. But at the same time they held that the plaintiff was not barred from seeking further relief as, according to the "firman" referred to, it was open to the appellant to submit a petition to H. E. H. the Nizam.

Their lordships concluded: "We admit the appeal in part and return the case to the original court for fresh inquiry and decision. The court fee paid in this appeal is sufficient for the case we have sent to the lower court for fresh inquiry. Therefore the court fee paid by the plaintiff-appellant in this appeal should be returned to her and the remaining costs will depend upon the final decision.

Thus a law suit, the history of which dates back to the year 1912, and concerns the oldest living member of the Hyderabad ruling family, has been partly decided.

Help To The Taxi-Drivers

(Continued From Page 6)

plight of the taxi-drivers was really pathetic. The volume of business at the As. 8 rate was so small that often the drivers were willing and g to ply at a contract rate of annas four only per mile and even not to charge waiting charges, if they could induce a would-be client to engage them. In some cases, on inquiries I learnt that a driver was not able to earn even Rs. thirty a month all told!

My sympathy is with the taxi-driver and his family. Their lot was none too grand and I am convinced many of them, must be going through privations.

As a mark of my practical sympathy, I am enclosing herewith a cheque for Rs. 20 twenty, to help them in their distress, and I shall be thankful if you will kindly pass it on to the proper quarters.

I have not used black'eg-taxis and I do not propose to use them.
—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Laboratory,
Chowpatty, Bombay 7,
April 21.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

as poets and scholars, as social reformers and political fighters, and as emancipators of their sex. In Hyderabad, every effort is being made to stimulate women's education side by side with that of men.

In Bhopal, the late Begum Mother did much to improve the condition of women in every sphere.

The Ruler of Rampur is also contemplating to give wider scope to woman's movements in his State.

Individuality Of Technique & Rhythm

(Continued from page 3.)

tudes and dogmas—only to conserve them as a fetish in his record and forget it. He thinks his duty is done!

Nevertheless we need hardly plead our own pessimism on the point. Our purpose here is to examine with keen scrutiny the prolific literature of Man's pyramidally high achievements which argue a great deal too much for commonsense comprehension and acceptance.

An Open Chapter.

The history of the Motion Picture young enough as it is provides an open chapter of literature easily accessible my Man today. It has reached its heights and several peaks found which shimmer with cold imposing magnificence and glaring aesthetics.

They emit a splendid lustre to throw into relief the muze of Man's mechanized life and plead a happy recognition to the brave existence of scientific certainties and truths—conducive of a great industrial strength, and commercial versatility.

A New Mode

In plain terms the splendid sight seen on the pyramidal height to which the Motion Picture Industry has risen during the past three decades speak of its fascinating history. As one of the foremost of the world industries to-day its ethics have merged into Man's life in an amazing manner. Its penetrating fascination is attributed to its universal language, and appealing influence. The science of Man's eye mercilessly subjects the camera lens to finer untility and truer results. A constant endeavour is all the while raging to bring about effects by the camera lens as nearly true and correct as the human eye. This stubborn process has evolved a new mode of picture expression which we call "Cinematics."

The Writer's Craft.

The Motion Picture scientist, conventionally called Motion Picture Engineer, stands a very close comparison with a writer. The latter has ideas which he ingeniously tramels by words, sentences, punctuations and presents to the interested reader an artistic literary rendition thereof.

His peculiar method of expressing ideas, his knowledge and intelligence about the theme of his selection, make use of a certain definite process—evolved or otherwise—which we call pen-craft or technique.

Individuality of Technique.

Another writer, it is possible, follows a different technique altogether, in the treatment of the same theme. It is probable that he cherishes a different cult normal or standard of life, thought, culture and outlook; and all these bear to create the same thing, with quite different expressiveness and hence value. The unchemical processes followed by both are more or less similar but the abstract in the head of each is not similar; it is different. What is that "it"? Why are they not equally fascinating to us? Why are the effects of their labours so different? What is the difference?

Here, therefore, we come to the finding of a word which is coined to explain the tenet of the producer. That word is "technique."

Movement Is Fundamental

About nearly half a century back the birth of the motion picture was celebrated at the bottom of the Industry's Pyramid. The child outgrew itself rapidly and has now made an ascent to find its recess somewhere on the height of the Pyramid. Like all other arts Motion Picture is an art—developed into a valuable commercial industry. Motion Picture has its own fundamental means of expression. Is not the proper language of cinematography the language of motions?

Element of Rhythm.

Motions! In that one word perhaps we have the clue of Motion Pictures. Psychological, aesthetic and practical study of life around us teach us a great deal about movement and their effects.

The successful and necessary effects produced by motions in a picture require highly developed means and devices, to bring about psychological and aesthetic developments. But then it is not a gross tale of motion only. Motion can only be accentuated by a rhythmic pause. This element of rhythm is as essential to this art as movement. One without the other is a visual muddle—a superb turbulence of uncontrolled a unpunctuated movements. The motion picture of to-day is a philosophy of static and spatial, dynamic and temporal arts. The skill of elaborating these arts amounts to the use of Technique. A powerful motion picture harmonises so many forces of scientific concepts. It shackles to itself space and time, subjugates relativity, studies in pleasing compositions rhythmic patterns and colours of forms and their movements. Like the art of dance it must be punctuated by a rhythmic attenuation of bodily motions—expressive of stormy tornado and minutest tremor of a muscle or eye.

CITY FATHERS WALK-OUT

Protest Against Grant For Civic Address To Minister

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, April 20.

"We have no quarrel as regards the person of Sir Ali Mohamad Khan Dehalvi Minister of the Government of Bombay but we must raise all our protest against the administrative system of which he is the representative. We should make it quite clear that we cannot grant even a meagre sum—nay not even a penny—to the representative of a system that has defied popular opinion and against which people are strongly protesting."

In these words, Mr. Randhir P. Desai, a prominent Congressman and Nationalist, opposed the proposal for a grant of Rs. 200 for an address to Sir Ali Mohamad Khan Dehalvi. He appealed to the members to reject the grant but his amendment was lost; and in protest the Nationalist members walkedout of the meeting.

Sjt. Nagendra Gupta, addressed a public meeting organised by the local committee for Shri Ramkrishna's celebrations on "The Teachings of Shri Ramkrishna." The speech was delivered in Hindi expounding Shri Ramakrishna's life and teachings. Contributions are also collected by the Local Committee.

CALCUTTA STUDIOS NEW AND OLD

(Continued from page 3.)

actresses of Bengal will appear in the title role. We wish this concern every success.

QUALITY PICTURES
(CALCUTTA.)

The above name is an unit organized by Messrs. Halmook Film Corporation Limited of Calcutta, a band of educated and energetic young men of ability and courage.

They are aiming at something really laudable in their maiden production in Bengali, "Byathar Dan." The story is an entirely new and original one written solely for the screen. They do not believe in the practice of many of the producers of adapting a famous a scenario for their production.

"Byathar Dan" is a story all too simple and deals with the ways of a modern and enlightened domestic life with its rough and smooth sailings.

The shooting is progressing rapidly in the Sri Bharat Luxmi Studio under the direction of the writer, Mr. Hem Gupta who himself is playing the hero—Miss Ila Das is appearing opposite him as the heroine, with Sishubala, Monoranjan Bhattacharya and others supporting. The songs are composed by Mr. Ajay Bhattacharya and music supplied by Mr. Binode Ganguly Mr. V. V. Date is cranking the camera and the mike is being fettered by Mr. Faffur.

BHARAT LUXMI FILMS
(CALCUTTA).

After a long interval of years, Shree Bharat Luxmi Studio (Recently re-named) is producing "Bangali" under the direction of the renowned director Mr. Charu Roy.

The cast includes Monoranjan Bhattacharya Dhiraj Bhattacharya Tulsi Lahiri, Nirmalendu Lahiry, Sarat Chatterjee, Moni Chosh, Kartic Roy, Bhanu Roy, Mira Dutt, Monorama, Charubala, Kamala (Jharia) Miss Tara (Latest find of Shree Bharat Luxmi) and others reputed artistes.

The rapid progress of the production work assures that the picture will be completed within a very short time.

MAHANISHA FILMS.
(CALCUTTA).

The maiden screen offering of this recently formed company as our readers know is "Mahanisha" adapted from the famous novel by Sm. Anurupa Devi, Emboldened by the tremendous success with which the stage-play "Mahanisha" ran at Rangamahal, this film has been undertaken. Many of the old veterans who scored in different roles on the stage will be seen in their respective roles.

The shooting is progressing briskly at the Barus Studios. Mr. Naresh Chandra Mitter, the farecting it. It will be released at Rupabani.

EMANCIPATION OF MUSLIM WOMEN

Educational Advance In Eastern Countries

JOBS FOR GIRLS IN TURKEY

In recent years there has been a great ferment among the Muslim women of the world. Well-organised modern movements are fast bringing them back to the palmy days of Islam when women participated in a glorious and splendid civilisation, writes Nawabzadi Nawgat Ara Begum in the course of an interesting article in the "India Monthly Magazine."

In Arabia, which is yet a repository of traditions of the Prophet's time, we find that women of all classes are free to move about in the streets. Their freedom has at no time been checked. The love of learning and poetry has ever been a favourable pastime of Arab women. In modern Iraq steps are being taken towards the emancipation of women. They are being admitted as students at the Medical College. A number of Iraqui girls have been sent to England to study nursing, and a movement is on foot to have women students accepted at the Law College.

GIRL EMPLOYEES.

Turkish women are fast becoming noted for their many-sided accomplishments. Apart from women holding responsible positions, and showing great intellectual genius, there are thousands of Turkish girls working in banks, business firms, and shops, and their number increases almost daily Women are also ousting men from many commercial occupations. The professions are also open to women, and all over Turkey there are now women doctors, dentists, lawyers, journalists, and school mistresses. Turkish women show a special aptitude for teaching, and the educational authorities report that the standard of learning among woman students is, if anything, higher than among men.

Under Ahmad Zogo the people are chivalrous where women are concerned, and an insult to a woman is liable to be punished with death. The courageous and clever King thinks women to be wonderful and capable of great things. He wants to see the women of his country progress and rise to a higher level on modern principles, and it is hoped that he will make this possible. He has infused the hearts of his people with a spirit of progress and reform, and he freely extends his support and patronage to all progressive institutions and movements.

FREEDOM IN EGYPT.

In Egypt, women are equals and comrades of men, and the law of the country has conferred like privileges upon them; and they are eligible for any position occupied by their rival sex. An Egyptian woman has great freedom. She not only embellishes the meetings of men as bouquets of flowers decorate their reception halls but also takes an active part in social movements and political deliberations. The Egyptian press of today is one of the many signs of the awakening of womanhood. During the past few years, half a dozen women's magazines have sprung up. All of them are ably run by highly educated and cultured ladies the most leading journal being "L. Egyptience" edited by Madam Charaoui Pasha.

In the cause of education the King is a recognised pioneer. For the promotion of education he has opened libraries, girls' schools and many such institutions as would contribute towards cultivating the mind of the younger generation.

In Iran, women are now seen in public thoroughfares hastening on their way to pay or return visits. The King has fully recognised that unless women are properly educated his country cannot attain an ambitious position in the Comity of Nations. Iranian women have been trying long and hard to attain equality with men. The King extended his support to the 'Persian Patriotic Women's Society' and other high officials are also taking keen interest in the uplift of women in Iran. According to latest statistics we find that the number of girls' schools has risen from 30 to 300 within the last decade.

Ladies of rank are taking great interest in the welfare of womanhood in Afghanistan. King Zahir Shah is doing all that will fulfil the demands of a rising generation in their march to progress and prosperity, and suitable arrangement is made for girls desirous of undergoing higher training and education.

INDIAN STATES.

In India also we find that Muslim women are becoming famous

(Continued in column 2.)

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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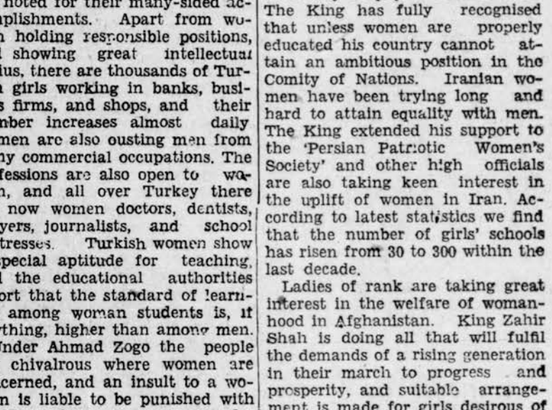
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WITH MALA AND LOTUS
Beauties in cast of 5,000!

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ERIC LINDEN, ALINE MACMAHON.
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THE LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Continued From Page 6)

nation were not, however, as simple and sincere as Babu Rajendra Prasad. To many the decision to postpone decision was only a move in the game, which they hope mose thoroughly to command when the turn of events had played into their hands. They were right in the feeling that, had the final decision been forced at Lucknow, they could have won; and so they are entitled to claim a degree of forbearance on their part which may have been no more than diplomacy on the case of a majority of them. But still, when they plead possibilities of achievements from office acceptance of the type Mr. Satyamurthi instanced,—he is the most stalwart, courageous, logical exponent of the policy of obstruction from within,—they lay themselves open to ridicule firstly meted out by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah of the Working Committee, and many a spokesman of the Left Wing. The only real arguments for Office Acceptance are: command of such strategical positions as are open to Indians; and the prevention of anti-swaraj elements getting command of those positions. All other claims are bunk; and those who advance them lay themselves open to the charge of duplicity. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's rejoinder was much more conciliatory than Mr. Satyamurthi's aggressive and extravagant claims But even he was unconvincing. For experience and analysis of the new constitution stood dead against such hopes, though strategic possibilities from trusted and tested Indian Ministers are impossible to deny. On the whole it seemed to a detached observer that, while the sincere supporters of the official resolution were taking their stand on the wisdom of caution, with, perhaps, a shade of consideration for the declared sentiments of the President; the out-and-out exponents of Office Acceptance policy were basing their view upon the virtues of political daring; and the categorical opponents of that policy were taking their stand on the known fruits of past experience and the demonstrable conditions of the new Constitution.

Personally, however, I think the issue hung mainly on the degree or trust the assemblage was prepared to repose in the leaders on either side of the line. There were vehement denials of any intention to attribute motives, or to question the 'bona fides' of particular individuals. Methinks, however, the lady doth protest too much. The fact of the matter plainly was that,—as one speaker put it,—the chief protagonists of the Office-Acceptance policy had made themselves a somewhat unenviable reputation in that regard; and hence there was an intelligible hesitation in coming to a final decision. That is why the jury chose the middle path and gave a non-committal verdict. Had Babu Rajendra Prasad or Mahatma Gandhi been prospective Ministers, there could have been not the ghost of a hesitation in according Congress sanction to that policy.

Socialists Gaining Strength

The growth of the Socialist Vote was an equally noteworthy phenomenon, even though it has not yet captured the majority. Constituted as the Congress at present is, I wonder if it would ever capture the majority, even under the new Congress constitution. If the Congress consists of a half million, or even a million of educated young men and women,—(Women at Lucknow were in a conspicuous though colourful minority)—it can represent only that fringe of the lower bourgeoisie, the petty shopkeeper, the smaller public servant, the smaller farmer, the doctrinaire intellectual,—which will never truly reflect the mass mind in its present stage; and which will, therefore, not be a majority. Besides, in spite of speaking in the language of the people, the Socialists were handicapped by an idiom unfamiliar to an overwhelming proportion of their audience. It may well be doubted if the analysis of economic history, and evolution of the new social consciousness, which correctly reflect the course of events in Europe, as truly apply under Indian conditions. The present writer claims to have been a Socialist when most of the present Indian spokesmen of that policy were unregenerate individualists. But he cannot but admit that there is nothing absolute, immutable, or eternal in the Socialist programme,—as the enthusiastic professors of that doctrine are often wont to do. Local conditions and history have a claim to a consideration which the ardent doctrinaire is apt too completely to overlook. That way lies a likely shipwreck—at no time so perilous as for India under present conditions.

Where They Fail

If the Congress really aims at being the national organ, if it sincerely desires to convene a "Constituent Assembly," it must set about having Party cells and local committees,—Don't call them Soviets, if you dread or dislike the term,—in every Village, in every Taluka, in every district. To-day, it is a fact that whole districts go utterly unrepresented in the National Congress. Whatever our contempt (?) for the officially established electorates, our own would not have even the ghost of a claim to comparison, if we of the Congress continue to shout for Mass contact, Workers and Peasants' organisation; and be nevertheless content with an aggregate membership of some 4,11,000 But of this in another place. Here let it be added, that the final decision on the main issue owed not a little to the unfamiliarity of the phraseology used by the Socialist champions. They speak in terms and of categories which may fit Russia of the post-Tsarist regime, or Europe of the Middle Teens. But one may doubt if it quite finds a response in the Indian mind of the type gathered together at Lucknow. The President of the Congress quite rightly observed. Socialism is not merely a scheme of organisation; it is also a philosophy of life. But just because it is, and must be, both these, it must be taken in no cast-iron mould to fit any and every condition in any and every country.

Next to the strangeness of their phraseology,—deliberately, I avoid the term Ideology,—the Socialists lost most, perhaps, on account of their seeming doctrinaire-rigidity. The speeches of Sampurnanand, Narendradev, or Achyut Patwardhan were well reasoned, fetchingly phrased, and spiritedly delivered. They rang true metal, and constituted personal achievement of no mean order. But yet they raised no echo,—except, of course, with those who were themselves steeped in the same ideology. To those who had read Marx or Bukharin, Lenin or Trotsky; Cole or Strachey, there was nothing new, even in the President's highly creditable performance. But to those who, like Babu Rajendra Prasad were not men of books, or who, having read books, had forgotten much of them, these brilliant efforts seemed a trifle too brilliant; and so, of course, they hesitated to trust these prophets of a new faith. In India you must not speak only to the learned, for they are so few.

The Economic Programme

Though there were two other topics of considerable agitation, the main fight at Lucknow had really centred round the Office Acceptance issue. The changes in the Congress Constitution provoked Socialist amendments, which were intended to establish better mass contact. But one failed to find concrete proof of such desire, and much less of any attempt at realisation. The Congress, however, must cease to be the purely Middle Class organisation it has hith to been, if it really wants to be the National voice. How to accomplish that is impossible even to indicate in this birds-eye-view of what happened at Lucknow. The formulation of an Economic Programme has been left to a future occasion, and after enquiries by Provincial Committees. If the solidarity of the community is not to be sacrificed to the possibilities of internal rivalries in an era of provincial autonomy, if the national and the provincial view point are to be always maintained in unison, it would be necessary to formulate the programme only from the central vantage ground, leaving no loophole for local divergences to emerge.

There was some heat on the question of re-opening the Communal Award; and still more, perhaps, on that of including the people in the Indian States in a common campaign of national regeneration. Some old stalwarts have constituted themselves to be the champions of Indian Princes, against whom the President has thundered in no uncertain terms. Surely, no true Nationalist could countenance, even by implication, the idea that what is ripe and proper for the people of British (sic) India, is not equally so for those of Indian (sic) India But Amritlal Sheth is a doughty fighter; and the Generals of yesterday are not invincible, nor everlasting.

When the trumpets are dumb and the drums have ceased, when the Presidents and Generals have played their part on the stage, the task of the country remains. The Congress is unquestionably the national organisation. But the Congress must achieve independence and accomplish social Justice. How shall that be? And when?

Bono Behari Burman, brother of detenu Brojo Behari Burman, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act by the Chief Presidency Magistrate acting as Special Magistrate, for possessing several books proscribed by the Bengal and U. P. Governments.

INDIA AS BRITAIN'S ALLY

"Only When England Gives Her Freedom Which Is Her Birthright"

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. in a statement to the "United Press" in connection with the broadcast speech of His Excellency the Viceroy says:—

"My feelings while I was listening to the new Governor General's broadcast varied from pause to pause. At its conclusion I could say: He knows his mind, and there is no mistake about it. He spoke like an Englishman of his class, who would like to help provided we aim at progress by stages within the orbit of imperialism. He was comprehensive in his address to all, but the better part of his address appeared to be devoted to the civil, police and defence services.

"His anxiety for contacts between the Government and the rural population was almost as emphatic as the anxiety of the Congress to cultivate the cultivators. If between these two anxieties the Viceroy and the Congress, the country-side sees some improvement in coming years, the country will be the gainer, provided the civil and police services learn to behave as servants and not act as the rulers of their paymasters, the people of India, as they do now.

Note Of Firmness ...

"There was a note of firmness throughout the Viceroy's broadcast, which left one with the feeling that stern devotion to duty is the dominant passion of his soul. His Excellency will support the services, and discharge his responsibility without fear or frown, without affection or ill-will and maintain order and peace; but India demands her sons and daughters should enjoy the same freedom and honour as free peoples do in their own countries, and we demand the end of exploitation of man by man, of nation by nation. India can be a firm ally of England, if only England would let India attain freedom which is her imprescriptible birth-right."—United Press.

GIRL KIDNAPPED

Mob Attempts To Overawe Magisterial Authority

PESHAWAR, April 20.

Tribal reactions to a case arising out of the kidnapping of a Hindu girl, alleged to be 15½ years old, for which certain Muslims are under trial in Bannu are revealed in a "communique," which, after referring to a Muslim mob's recent attempt to overawe magisterial authority after which their leaders expressed the greatest contrition before the Home Member, says that on April 12 the local administration was informed about endeavours to stir up excitement in Daur Valley, in North Waziristan Agency.

The Political Agent and the Resident tried to convince the tribesmen of the folly of their attempt to interfere with the course of justice in British India. Neglecting their advice, a Daur lashkar of 2,800 left their homes in North Waziristan on April 17 for Lower Khaisora Valley, bound for Bannu. Although a few are reported to have returned, the majority are still hanging about the neighbourhood of Drozandai, not receiving encouragement from the surrounding tribes.

For her own safety and to prevent rioting the girl has at present been placed in the civil jail and rumours that constraint will be put upon her to adopt a religious persuasion against her wishes are baseless and false. She will have complete liberty of conscience, adds the "communique".—A. P.

Dharwar Arts Circle

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The Dharwar Arts Circle held an exhibition of paintings, knitting, crochet-work, embroidary, and other handworks. On the 15 of this month, the prize distribution ceremony was performed by Mrs. Collins, wife of the Collector of Dharwar. There were in all 376 exhibits and during the six days the exhibition was open it was seen by about 1,000 people in which the whole thing was organised, the exhibition was a great success.

The Dharwar Arts Circle which was started only six months before, has done good work in its field. The circle has for its immediate aim an arts gallery, a collection of musical instruments a library of books on music, a collection of gramophone records to be lent to members and lastly a Hall to house all these things.

MODEL WORK OF MARATHI RESEARCH

First Winner Of Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudker Prize

(From A Correspondent).

"The Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudker Marathi Prize" of the Bombay University founded by Mr. B. S. Turkhud has been awarded for the last year to Mr. A. K. Priyolker, for the excellent annotation of the renowned Marathi poem "Nala Damayanti Swayamwar" of Raghunath Pandit, by the Examining Committee consisting of Messrs. S. A. Sabnis, Bhaskerrao V. Jadhav, and Prof. Waman Malhar Joshi, of Poona.

MR. A. K. PRIYOLKER

The said Book was one of the numerous productions submitted for examination by the competitors for the prize. The prize consists of a sum of Rs. 240 and is part of the Dadoba Pandurang Turkhud Trust mainly created for the advancement of Marathi Literature. It is declared that the Prize Book submitted by Mr. A. K. Priyolker is a model work of its kind—full of deep research and scholarship.

This is the first time that a prize of this nature has been awarded for the best Marathi Book during the year. It is hoped that many more Graduates—lovers of Marathis—will compete for the Prize.

A prize of the above value will be awarded every year in future. Intending candidates should obtain a copy of the Rules governing the Prize from the Registrar of the Bombay University.

World Conference Of Y. M. C. A.'s In Mysore?

BANGALORE (By Mail).

The choice of a suitable place in India for the world conference of Y.M.C.As to be held in India in January of next year has been under consideration of the National Secretary of Indian Y.M.C.As. Mysore has now been decided upon and the final acceptance of this choice is awaited from Geneva in a few days.

Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan, Director of the Bhadravati Steel and Iron Worws, and President of the Mysore Young Men's Christian Association in making the tentative suggestion to the Dewan to extend the State's hospitality to the conference received enthusiastic approval.

The Conference will draw delegates to Mysore from all parts of the world.—A. P.

Boy Scouts Meet New Viceroy

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association had the privilege of organising the Guard of Honour for the Viceregal arrival and departure.

On the 18th a special Guard of Honour, in charge of Professor V.G. Rao, was presented to Their Excellences Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Secretariat. After the Guard of Honour Prof. Rao presented the following officers to Their Excellences: Mr. Ballford, Mr. Rane, Mr. Char, Dr. Trivedi, Mr. Godrej, Mr. Surti, Mr. Kulkarni and Capt. Petigara. Scouts also lined up along the Hornby Road, who gave Bombay Yell when Their Excellencies passed them.

C. I. Ayurvedic Conference

(From A Correspondent)

NAGOD, April 21.

The third annual session of the Central India Ayurvedic Conference was held at Nagod on April 19 and 20, Shreeman Rajasahib of Nagod presided. Well-known vaidyas and doctors from different States atttended the Conference. Several Maharajas sent sympathising letters An Exhibition of Ayurvedic medicines was also held. The All-India Sanskrit Mahamandal, Benares, and the Central India Ayurvedic Conference presented addresses to the Rajasahib.

SPEEDING UP TRAFFIC

New Method To Be Tried At Howrah Bridge Junction

CALCUTTA, April 18.

With a view to speeding up traffic at the junction of Strand Road, Harrison Road and Howrah Bridge approach and incidentally, reducing the number of accidents due to congestion, a new method of traffic regulation is being tried at this junction.

This junction presents a difficult problem to the police from the point of view of traffic control. This is due not only to the fact that the roads that meet at this point are important arteries of traffic, but also on account of the number and variety of vehicles that pass over this point adversely affects the flow of traffic over the Howrah Station in much the same manner as any congestion on the Howrah side gives rise to traffic blocks on the Bridge itself and at the crossing of Harrison Road.

NEW CONTROL METHOD

According to the new method there will be three separate phases of traffic movement over this junction. At the first phase, traffic from Howrah Station over the Bridge towards Calcutta, traffic from the new diversion road by the side of Kollaghat police station turning right into Harrison Road, and traffic proceeding to Howrah from the new diversion road, will move. During this period, all traffic from Harrison Road proceeding direct to the Bridge or turning to the right and proceeding north towards the Mint, as also all traffic approaching the crossing from Strand Road north and desirous of proceeding either over the crossing direct or turning right to Howrah Bridge will be stopped. Traffic on Harrison Road and on Strand Road north desirous of infiltrating to the left will be permitted during this phase.

At the next phase, all other vehicular traffic will be held up to allow tram cars over the crossing. But vehicles on the approaches will be permitted to infiltrate to the left as this will not involve any traffic cuts.

A the third phase, traffic along Harrison Road towards the Bridge and also that turning right into Strand Road north will be permitted over the crossing simultaneously with traffic from Strand Road Howrah turning right towards Howrah Bridge.

TRAFFIC CENSUS

This completes the regulation and control of all traffic "lanes" approaching the crossing, and reduces the number of phases by two, as formerly practice was to tract the traffic at the junction of Strand Road and Harrison Road as distinct from the traffic at the junction of the new diversion road and Howrah Bridge approach.

The new system co-ordinates the control of traffic simultaneously over both the crossings, and will accelerate the movement of traffic by reducing the chances of traffic blocks to a minimum.

To illustrate the congestion at this junction, the following figures taken from the traffic census of February, 1933, may be quoted. It was then found that a little over 22,400 vehicles of all descriptions passed over this crossing during the hours between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Of these 5,460 were motor cars, 2,320 lorries, 1,254 buses, 3,580 hand carts, 2,816 rickshaws, 2,100 buffalo and bullock carts, 1,438 horse-drawn vehicles, 2,704 cycles and 897 tram cars. Between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. which is regarded as the busiest traffic hour in this area, 2,136 vehicles passed over the crossing.—"The Statesman."

Taikalwadi Welfare Centre

(From A Correspondent)

The prize distribution ceremony of the Taikalwadi Welfare Centre was arranged by the Municipal Boy Scouts Association on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner. The function was attended by many Corporators and others.

Prof. Rao in his introductory speech took a brief survey of the working of the Centre since its opening. The Centre was opened in the year 1933. A scout and a cub troop is started. There is one night school for adults and 42 men are taking advantage of the school. Recently the Schools Committee has started a day school for the children of the Centre.

Mr. I. H. Taunton distributed the prizes to the winners and made a short speech in Hindi, appreciating the work of the Centre.

Mr. Talpade, the Chairman of the Schools Committee proposed a vote of thanks to the guest of the evening and Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded. The ceremony then terminated.

STEAMER WORKSHOP STRIKE CONTINUES

New Recruits Also Down Tools

PATNA, April 21.

Today is the forty-second day of the strike of the Digha Steamer Workshop.

About 40 skilled workers were recruited to-day and were taken into the factory in two motor lorries under police guard. When they got into the factory, these new workers also put the very same demands for which the strike was declared. Mr. Stewarts, the manager refused to concede to those demands and therefore they all walked out and joined the strikers.—United Press.

The 8th Mysore State Rally, which was to have come off at Davangere on the 4th, 5th and 6th May has been postponed to July on medical advice due to the great unexpected summer heat.

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ZANZIBAR RIOT INQUIRY

Indian Association On Its Causes

In a long representation on the direct and indirect causes of the riot that took place in Zanzibar Town on the 7th February last submitted to the Riot Enquiry Commission of Zanzibar on the 20th March, the vice-President of the Indian National Association mentions the following reasons, among others, for the riots, viz: (1) The Adulteration of Produce Decree 1934 and Produce Grading Rules 1934, (2) The Land Alienation Decree which has resulted in the absence of credit; (3) The general poverty and depression; (4) The Native Hut Tax; (5) The Introduction of Licenses for Traders; (6) The Health and Town Decrees; (7) The change of currency; (8) The New Market Rules; and (9) The Clove Exporters' Decree of 1934.

The following is the text of the representation.

"In pursuance of the Gazette Notice No. 181 of 24th February, 1936, the Indian National Association hereby submits its views regarding the direct and indirect causes of the riot which took place in Zanzibar Town on the 7th February 1936, including other circumstances which are reasonably considered to have been contributory factors.

"It is admitted that the unfortunate occurrence has had no parallel in the past history of Zanzibar being entirely of a different type and nature. It was a rising of a section of the Arab community against the Government to ventilate their grievances in a manner undoubtedly unlawful. Its violent nature involving as it does the grave loss of life and property has a far-reaching significance and one has to go deeper to reach at the truth.

CAUSES.

"It is admitted on all hands that the immediate cause of the riot was the rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree 1934 and Produce Grading Ruless 1934 more particularly relating to copra. The said rules require standards of the produce which producers and dealers find difficult to obtain, due to their small individual establishments and slender resources.

"The producers and country dealers, were for ages accustomed to deal in and bring to the market the copra of any quality without any interference on the part of the authorities; there should therefore have been proper propaganda work before applying rigidly the said law. The rejection of the copra of inferior quality from day to day caused great distress amongst the petty Arab dealers and producers as it meant the loss of a major portion of their small capital, reducing them to a state of starvation.

OTHER CAUSES.

"From the Government communique this Association presumes that the authorities must have been aware of the dissatisfaction and restlessness amongst the Arabs caused by the rejection of their copra. They must have been too completely exasperated and sorely tired of their peaceful protests to make them resort to the arms, as they are known to be courteous and peaceful settlers of this country.

"But there are several other causes as well. The administrative policy of the Government for the last few years has had much to do with the causes leading to the said riot. The Association and other leaders of the public opinion had already expressed its satisfaction with the effects of the group of the legislation of 1934.

"The unlawful possession of the shambas on large scale taken forcibly by the Natives and Arabs under the alleged protection and excuse of the provisions of the Land Alienation Decree encouraged and created a spirit of lawlessness in them against which warning had already been sounded. But still the greater danger lies ahead if the Government persists in its present unwise policy. There will be horrible revolt when the provisions of the Land Alienation Decree relating to the fictitious sales and mortgages will be put into force by the Special Magistrate or the Arbitration Board to be appointed under it. That is to say when orders will be made after the moratorium is lifted, against the fictitious venders and mortgages for giving possession of their shambas to their creditors for certain number of years in satisfaction of their mortgage debts. In the opinion of this Association the Arab debtors will resent and resist with force the handing over of the possession of the shambas when they have been graciously allowed to live thereon by their creditors. The Government should therefore allow the ordinary law to have its course or pay off their debts through the medium of Land Bank or other similar institution.

ABSENCE OF CREDIT.

The financial facilities in Zanzibar were few and there was very little cash available here, but that too was completely withdrawn owing to the restrictions imposed upon the Land transactions. The Arabs could no longer raise funds in the ordinary and usual way upon the mortgages, as no money-lender likes to advance money under the usufructuary form of mortgage, which means to all intends and purposes, a lease of the shamba. The Arab, inspite of having properties, suffer hardships, as they cannot obtain cash when they want. The Land Alienation Decree is responsible for the complete absence of the credit and transfer of capital from Zanzibar to the neighbouring territories.

A CAUSE OF ANXIETY

"That the general population of the country is poor was admitted by His Excellency the present British Resident as far back as on 23rd March 1931 in his despatch No. 81 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he wrote "Nor, in the present circumstances, is it possible to obtain funds from new taxes or by increase in present taxes for reasons which I need not detail here. It is difficult perhaps to explain as I have done more fully elsewhere that the financial condition of the peope is a cause of anxiety." Inspite of this pronouncement regarding the extreme poverty of the general public, the existing taxes were later on enhanced and new taxes introduced at a time of unprecedented world economic depression causing great misery and suffering to the population.

TOO POOR.

"The natives of this place are too poor to bear any burden of direct taxation and yet the hut tax was imposed in opposition to the public opinion. This has irritated the natives very much and the instances are not wanting when their huts had been auctioned off for paltry amount of tax, making them houseless. Their means of livelihood are very small as Zanzibar does not offer them much field for manual labour, except at harvest times. There are no industrial concerns offering them permanent employment.

"Practically speaking Zanzibar has lost all its whole-sale business after the establishment of the sea-ports in the neighbouring territories and separation of the Customs. There are only small traders in Zanzibar barring a few firms, who do all and sundry business in a very small way. The distinction between wholesale and retail traders and dealers in agricultural produce and stockists is not very happy. Formerly a retail trader was a combination of all, yet he could do it with a small capital. But now the imposition of various kinds of licences and creation of all kinds of distinction have destroyed business and restricted the turn-over of the small dealers, in which category a large number of Arabs fall.

"Requirements of the said Decrees tell harshly upon the poor people specially natives, in these days of economic stress which Zanzibar is experiencing.

CAUSES CONFUSION AND IRRITATION

"The change of Currency from rupees to the East African shillings was unnecessary and brought no specific advantage to the country. On the contrary it caused confusion and irritation amongst the small traders and natives.

"Temporary though these rules were the Natives did not appreciate them as they were all too sudden and drastic.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES

"The aforesaid decrees have introduced revolutionary changes in the old and traditional method of dealing in cloves and has made it impossible for producers to maintain co-operation and business relations with the trading community on whom they were accustomed to rely for prompt help.

"It is a known fact that the traders in the villages and shambas used to supply on credit the provisions, other necessary articles of use and cash to the producers throughout the year. When the season came, they used to take their cloves to the said traders whom they called their "Tajiris."

"Now the effects of the said decrees have been such as to disrupt the said traditional and friendly relations of the producers and their "Tajiris" and they cannot obtain ready help when they want.

"The Clove Exporters' Decree has reduced the number of clove merchants considerably and consequently the former unfettered internal market for agriculturists to dispose of their produce according to their convenience has been closed.

CLOVE STEMS.

"The prohibition of the export of the clove stems has completely eliminated local competition and has thrown the producers entirely on the mercy of the one syndicate to whom the monopoly of the clove oil distillation has been granted; consequently the price thereof has been very much reduced and has caused dissatisfaction and loss to the producers.

"In conclusion this Association submits that it has dealt briefly with all the causes, direct and indirect, and other circumstances leading to the riot of 7th February 1936 with the hope that this memorandum will be found helpful to the Commission."

HINDI PRACHAR IN S. INDIA

Gandhiji Endorses Trustees' Appeal For Building Fund

The following appeal has been issued by the Trustees and Vice-Presidents of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, and the same has received Mahatmaji's endorsement.

The work of spreading Hindi in South India has now been going on for well nigh 18 years. The movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918. In the beginning, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Allahabad was in charge of the work and later it was entrusted to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the life President.

The work of the Sabha has not only expanded, but it has also commenced to stand on its own legs financially. To-day, there are over 450 Hindi centres in the linguistic provinces of Andhra, Tamil, Keral and Karnatak. Besides this, as a result of the Sabha's efforts Hindi has found a place in the curriculam of the schools and colleages. The number of Hindi students on the roll has now exceeded 40,000.

After working thus for 18 years, the Sabha is now anxious to have its own habitation. For this purpose an excellent site of nearly 3½ acres has been obtained from the Madras Corporation and the foundations for the buildings was laid on Feb. 9 last by the Mayor of Madras, Janab Abdul Hamid Khan, M. L. C.

WANTED A LAKH OF RUPEES.

The Sabha's Executive Council is eagar to complete the buildings and shift its centre of activities there before the end of the current year. The scheme is estimated to cost nearly a lakh of rupees. Side by side with the offices, provision will also be made for the Press, library and the reading room and residential quarters for the staff. A building for the Hindi Pracharak Vidyalaya and hostel facilitates for about 50 students are included in the same. There will be a school for imparting general instruction with Hindi as a compulsory subject. There will also be a Prayer Hall and a gymnasium for the use of the public. The whole colony will, when completed be unique, in as much as over 200 people speaking different languages will come together here using Hindi as their common medium of expression.

ESTIMATED COST.

The following is the estimated cost of the different buildings:—

Cost of site	Rs. 10,000
Main office building	Rs. 20,000
Training college and hostel	Rs. 25,000
Press	Rs. 10,000
Library and reading room	Rs. 10,000
Residential quarters	Rs. 10,000
Prayer Hall	Rs. 5,000
School for general education	Rs. 5,000
Gymnasium	Rs. 2,500
Two pucca wells and water system	Rs 2,500
Total	Rs. 1,00,000

Having in view the vastness and importance of this work, the above should be considered a modest estimate. At present the Sabha is spending Rs. 250 by way of rent which amounts to Rs. 3,000 a year. When the buildings are constructed this amount can be usefully utilised for teaching Hindi.

We earnestly appeal to the generous minded and patriotic ladies and gentlemen of our land to contribute their mite to this great cause and help the Sabha in its work.

Donations may be sent direct to Sjt. Ramanatha Goenka, Honorary Treasurer, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, 107, Arminian Street, G. T. Madras or can be remitted to the Sabha's account in the Indian Bank, Madras, or the Indo Commercial Bank Ltd., Madras.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA

An Appeal For A School Building

In the course of an appeal in aid of the schools conducted by the Chikitsaka Samuha, Girgaum, Bombay, Messrs. S.A. Sabnis, President and S. L. Kapdi and D. K. Rege, Hon. Secretaries, state as follows:

A Vernacular School and a High School are at present being conducted by the Chikitsaka Samuha, for a number of years. The schools which supply a real want in the locality are recognised by the authorities, and the education of students is entrusted into the hands of experienced and trained teachers. The public as well as officers of the Educational Department have a very good opinion about the schools. The examination results have been uniformly satisfactory.

There are about 600 students in the High School (including 62 girls). In the Primary School, besides, there are about 150 students (including 50 girls).

The schools have a very great scope for expansion in the right directions; but unfortunately owing to a want of suitable accommodation in the locality, and owing to want of funds, progress has been extremely slow and limited.

Fortunately for the schools, a bequest left by the late Mr. Vishnu Janardan Shirolkar (a generous member of the Gowd Saraswat community, and who was a member of the Managing Committee of the Samuha for many years) amounting to about a lakh of rupees came to the hands of the Samuha in 1934. With this the Samuha has purchased a piece of land in the Sadashiv Street Girgaum, Bombay; and they propose to spend practically all their Reserve Fund amounting to only about Rs. 30,000 towards erection of a building for the schools. But as can be readily seen, a building for an expanding school cannot be built for Rs. 30,000 in Bombay; it will require at least about Rs. 1,25,000 or Rs. 1,50,000.

The Chikitsaka Samuha which conducts the schools is a Registered institution. All its accounts are audited and published in its annual reports. Though members of the Institution are Saraswats, the schools are open to all irrespective of community or religion.

We now appeal to all to help the Samuha in the useful work that it has been doing, by contributing substantially towards the funds.

The school is to be named after the name of the late Mr. Shirolkar on account of his magnificent gift. It has been suggested that rooms or halls in the school may be given the names of the donors of sufficient amounts. The minimum cost of a normal room is estimated at Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. The management will be glad to receive donations for the purpose, as well as towards any memorial gifts sent to the Samuha to help them.

We also appeal to past students, guardians of the students, and our sympthisers to contribute their mite to the well-being of the schools, and thus to help the cause of education in a locality in which it is badly in need of help.

We trust that this appeal will meet with a favourable response from our friends.

From a report received from Dhanbad it appears that while a goods train was being diverted into siding at Kusunda two wagons were capsized resulting in the instantaneous death of a guard named Jelly.

Our Malabar Letter

TEMPLE-ENTRY AND HINDI PRACHAR

Resolutions And Decisions At District Conferences

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, (By Mail).

The Second Conference of Malabar aided school teachers was held at Badagara on last Saturday and Sunday. Over a thousand teachers from all the taluks in the district and their sympathisers were present.

TEMPLE-ENTRY PROPAGANDA

Arrangements are being made for temple-entry propaganda throughout the District of Malabar. Jathas will tour in the District distribute pamphlets, address meetings and collect signatures from caste Hindus in support of temple entry. Under the auspices of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangha, a District Conference was held in Calicut Town Hall, on Sunday last to consider the temple entry question. Mr. R. M. Palat, M. L. C., presided. The following resolution was passed at the Conference:—"This meeting is of opinion that Hindu Society has now reached such a grave crisis that any further delay in granting full temple-entry for worship to all Avarna Hindus including Harijans, would disintegrate Hindu religion and therefore appeals to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin and temple trustees in British Malabar to open immediately all temples under their control to Avarnas including Harijans."

HINDI PREMI MANDAL.

A meeting of the Calicut Hindi Premi Mandal was held on Monday. It was decided to dissolve the existing committee and to do Hindi propaganda in Calicut under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha formed as a branch of the District Committee. Mrs. S. V. Kuttimalu Amma was elected as the president of the Committee.

Lahore, April 19.—The Punjab Government has remitted Rs. 66,000 on account of local rate for the four years from Kharif 1927 to Kharif 1931 leviable on the land revenue demand of certain village of the Hissar District which has already been remitted by Government.—United Press.

CASTE SYSTEM CONVERTED INTO CARICATURE

Dr. Bhagavandas Explains Provisions Of His Bill To Validate Inter-Caste Marriages

The following is the text of the brief speech with which Dr. Bhagavan Das (Cities of the United Provinces. Non-Muhammadan Urban) moved the circulation of his Bill in the Assembly.

Sir,—I move that the Bill to validate marriages between different castes of Hindus be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th July, 1936.

In the very short time at my disposal I will not be able to place before the House my reasons at length in support of this measure. I will therefore content myself today—hoping that I will have a more favourable opportunity at a later date of explaining the reasons fully—with saying that the measure is a purely permissive one. It does not compel anyone to marry out of his caste against his will. Also, it does not compel any one to maintain social relations against his will with any person who has contracted such a marriage out of his caste. But I do hope that if the Bill is passed by this House it will have the effect of saving persons who have contracted such a marriage from being hounded out of caste by any other person proclaiming that he has lost caste.

WHAT IS CASTE?

I hope that if this Bill is passed it will have the effect of preventing all such public proclamation on pain of the proclaimer being held guilty of defamation. There are a few scientific principles which underlie what is now known as the caste system. I hope to be able to place them before the House in detail later on. To-day I will only mention briefly that one of the main principles which underlie the real original vocational class system, which has been converted into a caricature and is now called the caste system, is that inter-dining and inter-marriage should be entered into very discriminately. I believe that all such of my learned colleagues in this House as are practising the beneficent profession of medicine will support me when I say that 90 per cent. of the diseases of mankind are due to mistakes in diet and mistakes in sex relations. The current superstition against inter-dining and inter-marriage between different castes is simply a perversion and misunderstanding of this fact of hygienic and eugenic science. Attention to purity in diet ensures individual health, and attention to parity of temperament in respect of marriage ensures racial health.

"SAVARNA VIVAHA"

The perversion and misunderstanding of these two scientific laws has resulted in the ridiculous caricature which is looked at with astonishment and contempt by every outside observer of Hinduism. Hinduism to-day, has degenerated into an amorphous mass of nearly three thousand castes and sub-castes which are mutually untouchable in respect of dining and marriage. This is due simply to misunderstanding of the scientific laws which underlie the old ideal of avoiding indiscriminate dining and indiscriminate marriage. The word "indiscriminate" needs to be emphasised greatly. The real meaning of a 'savarna vivaha' is not marriage outside the caste, or between different so-called castes, but marriage between persons of disparity of temperament; 'savarna' means parity of temperament and sameness or similarity of occupational and intellectual and emotional interests and tastes, and compatibility of dispositions. This has been perverted into the mere nominal observance of identity of caste-name.

I am glad to be able to say that public meetings have been held in various parts of the country, which, I understand from the papers, have been passing resolutions in favour of this Bill. At the same time I have received some friendly suggestions and criticisms from persons as deeply desirous as myself of the re-generation of Hinduism and Hindu society out of their present de-generation, to the effect that some provisions should be added to ensure monogamy and the possibility of judicial separation or of divorce in case disparity of temperament develops later on. I will have to place before the House some views on these two matters when the Bill comes up for consideration. In the meanwhile, if the Bill is circulated for the eliciting of public opinion different views on the subject will develop themselves and the House

(Continued On Page 13

"A SELF SACRIFICE"
of a "Rajput Maid" for the save of her nation.....
Prabhat's Historical Hindi Super
RAJPUT RAMANI
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Featuring:
Nalini Tarkhad
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Shanta Apte
It's Prabhat
KRISHNA TALKIES
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily at:—5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m,
Melodious Music, Gorgeous Settings, See it to-day with your family.

Coming Next SATURDAY
25th APRIL
Sangeet Movietone's glamour Picture.

Mr. A. HUSSAIN, educated and youthful, possessing besides a captivating and charming personality, the most emiable mellifluous musical voice, gives promise in this picture, with real histrionic talent and sonorous voice of very soon becoming "Indian Maurice Chevalier" Indian Sail be praised:::

Sound Recordist M. I. Dharmsey
Photography: Jagadbhanu & Rajanikant
Asstt. Director Lalitchandra

ONLY ONE:
Hollywood is proud because they have only one Woman DIRECTOR
NOW
India, too, can take that pride, because one and only BAI JADDANBAI
has DIRECTED
MADAM FASHION
MADAM FASHION
MADAM FASHION
The Most sensational hit of the season.
Starring: Bai Jaddanbai, A. Hussain, Baby Rani, Ansari, P. Bose, Miss Saraiya and Others.
IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVAL

Bombay, April 21.

Scindia Steam Navigatios Coy.'s s.s. Jalajyoti of 2698 Reg. tons, Capt. J T Denby, arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Coast Ports and Cannanore with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 21.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Hesione of 2499 Reg. tons, Capt. P G De Gruchey, sailed for Bhavnagar, Verawal, Bedi British, Port Okha and Navlakhi in ballast.

Andrew Yule and Coy.'s s.s. Saint Dunstan of 3566 Reg. tons, Capt. J Logen, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Tijuca of 3082 Reg. tons, Capt. T Walter, sailed for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, April 21.

The following steamer entered for loading on 21-4-36:—

S.S. Gurna (M. M and Co.), for Karachi via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 21.

1 Tijuca, 3251, Madras, 22-4, Edwards, Ltd.
4 Toyama Maru 4386, Karachi 23-4, N Y Kaisha.
5 Caboto, 3147, Port Said, N. F., L Dreyfus and Co
6 Birkenfels 3851, Karachi 25-4, L Edwards, Ltd.
11 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 23-4, M M and Co.
12 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 26-4, K Nixon and Co.
15 Sturmfels, 3834, Antwerp, 26-4, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Castalia 4171, Karachi 25-4, Grahams T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 Busra 22-4 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 23-4 M M & Co.
7 Glasgow Maru 4227 Japan, NF, M M & Co.
8 Gurna 3228 Karachi, 22-4 M M & Co.
9 Cambay Star, 320, Malabar Coast, 22-4, S. Hassum and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 21-4. T Morrison and Co.
B Pasha, 3196 Rangoon, 21-4 T Morrison & Co.
L Sonavati 944, N F N F, B S N Co.
N Ozarda, 3038 NF NF M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Narkunda 23-4, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-4 P & O S N Co.
Sudan 23-4 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbeth 27-4, James Finlay and Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Johannesburg, 25-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Hayes, 30-4, F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow, 1-5, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Shunko Maru 24-4 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-4, N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-4 M M & Co.
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
Naldera, 1-5, P and O S N Co.
Conte Verde, 7-5, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM BASRA.

Barala 23-4 M M & Co.
Varsova 25-4 M M & Co.
Barjora 30-4, M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja 2-5 M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON & MOULMEIN

Storviken 20-4, Scindia S N Co.

FROM BASSEIN

Hatarana, 25-4, M M and Co.

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 25-4 P & O S N Co.
Straithaird, 8-5, P and O S N Coy.

FROM HAMBURG

Falkenfels, 29-4, Lionel Edward.

FROM KARACHI.

Ehrenfels 29-4, Lionel Edward.

FROM HULL.

City of Leicester 26-4, James Finlay and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Himalaya 22-4, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Poelan Bras 2-5, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM CHITTAGONG.

Garada 24-4, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Maloja 25-4 P & O S N Co
Warfield, 24-4, M M and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 23-4, P and O S N Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, 7-5, Graham's Trading Co.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Johannesburg, 29-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Prey. Hayes, 1-5, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow, 4-5, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Taijan Maru 23-4 O S Kaisha.
Soudan, 25-4, M M and Co.
Toyama Maru, 2-5, N Y Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 7-5, O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 20-5, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, 16-5, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 12-5, N Y Kaisha.
Ranpura, 1-5, P and O S N Coy.

FOR DURBAN.

Talrea 29-4 M.M. & Co.

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 22-4 M M & Co.
Vasna, 23-4, M M and Co.
Varsova, 30-4, M M and Co.
Varela, 7-5, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Birkenfels	18-4-36
S.S. Steel Ranger (boats) American Cotton)	20-4-36
S.S. President Harrison (boats) American Cotton	20-4-36
S.S. Jehangir	20-4-36
S.S. Pasha	20-4-36
S.S. Ozarda	20-4-36
S.S. Vasna	20-4-36
S.S. Tunuj	20-4-36
S.S. Sophie Marie	20-4-36
S.S. Parvati	20-4-36
S.S. Gurna	21-4-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 21.

S.S. Castalia, for Liverpool:—30 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora; 46 bales wool D Sassoon and Co.; 16 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 160 bags f. seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Glasgow:—78 drums ground nut oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Marseilles:—186 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.; 185 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.; 280 bales henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co.; 25 bales cotton C Jairam and Co.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton Vakharea and Co.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—33 bales goat hair D Abraham and Sons; 55 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas and Co.; 117 bales cotton twist waste B Harkchand and Co.

S.S. Tayama Maru for Kobe:—90 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.; 100 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 700 bales cotton R Kanji and Co.; 400 bales cotton S R Tulsha and Co.

S.S. Glasgow Maru for Kobe:—250 tons old iron A Popatlal and Sons; 350 bales cotton V Bros.; 1100 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.; 500 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton V Bros.; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—800 bales cotton V Bros.

IMPORTS

Bombay, April 21.

S.S. Varela, agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—500 bales mash; 927 bags dates; 4 cases cheese; 45 bales skins; 30 tins ghee.

From Kharamghar:—126 bags poppy seed.

From Karachi:—6 bales wool; 717 bales cotton; 5 bags apricots; 5 bags figs; 591 bags wheat; 166 bags grain; 20 killas fish manure; 42 bags cummir seed; 30 bags preserves; 31 bags almond kernels.

S.S. Carona, agents Sc. St. N Co., from Rangoon:—5459 bags rice; 250 bags toowar.

From Cochin and Calicut:—167 chests tea; 529 bags cocoanuts; 158 bales Calicut cotton; 1296 jottas mangoes.

S.S. Golconda, agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—12638 bags rice; 128 bundles teak boards; 2526 pcs. teak scantlings; 1486 bundles teak sleepers; 224 pcs. teak planks; 156 bags betel nuts.

From Tuticorin, Cochin, Ponnani:—38 bales cotton ropes; 181 chests tea; 15 coils coir yarn; 155 bales coir yarn; 1127 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Garmula, agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—9933 bags rice; 50 bags flat beans; 174 bags b'nuts; 57 nos. tin blocks; 58 pcs. teak squares.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	23,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar. Amreli. Dwarka, Harij (N.G.) and Kapadwanj.

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

The most stubborn irritation yields quickly to the soothing effects of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It breaks up congestion, banishes soreness, helps heal inflamed tissue. Safe, pleasant, economical. Keep a bottle of Chamberlain's always in your home.

K-16

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

BEL FAST LINENS

Belfast April 1.

The following is the Linen market report for the month of March:—

FLAX.

Irish.—The Irish markets have not in some districts been so well supplied, as some scutch mills have finished their season. The quality of the flax offered for sale has been very much poorer, and demand not so brisk.

Courtrai.—Supplies remain much the same, and value in the lower qualities is better. There is no change to report with regard to the better classes.

Latvian.—Supplies have been steady recently, and the Government must now have fair stock on hand. However, although they are prepared to negotiate, they are not ready to cut their prices to any extent. Quality has come in up to expectation.

Esthonian.—Markets are quieter, but holders are showing no disposition to force sales. The recent mild weather has ruined the roads so that supplies at present are small.

Lithuanian.—Some bulk business has been reported during the past month, but demand has quietened down again. However, the market remains fairly steady. There is no doubt that the Government controlled brack has made these flaxes and tows more attractive than in previous years.

Soviet.—No further sales reported by the Monopoly. Business seems to be confined to small lots ex holders' stocks. Negotiations with Germany seem to have fallen through. It seems impossible, meantime, to agree on the currency terms of payment.

Yarns.—Following the heavy February sales, yarns on the whole have been quiet during past four weeks Damask counts are selling more freely, and largish quantities of both lines and tows have been taken up by Continental buyers where prompt delivery was available. Important inquiries have come to hand for heavy sizes of tow qualities for Railway canvas for both home and overseas requirements. Business offered by cambric manufacturers to both spinners and merchants was refused for price reasons.

Weavers.—Generally, conditions are quiet, but with continued pressure for delivery, manufacturers would welcome, and could do with, fresh orders.

Merchants.—Since last report business has been moderately good, at least in some lines. Housekeeping goods have been selling reasonably well to visiting buyers, and damasks have had a fair share in orders placed. In piece cambrics, sheers have been very well, and very good quantities have been sold. So far, manufacturers had expected a better turn than has actually been evident, but considering the fact that there is reason for a certain amount of hesitation in putting down orders, owing to world conditions at present, the total business placed is more or less satisfactory. In handkerchiefs, orders received are still meagre, but the competition of China and Porto Rico accounts for the shortage.

Dress Linens.—Coloured linens are meeting with a steady demand in home trade and shipping markets, and some fair orders have been arranged during the past month. Business with U.S.A. continues slow. Better weather conditions at home and abroad are essential before any great activity can be expected.

FOREIGN KARACHI TRADE

Large Exports

KARACHI, April 18.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for March 1936 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.50 crores, an increase of Rs. 18 lakhs and that of exports to Rs. 2.58 crores, an increase of Rs. 89 lakhs, as compared with the figures for March 1936. The progressive totals for the twelve months ending 31st March 1936 show a decrease of Rs. 62 lakhs or 4 per cent under imports and an increase of Rs. 1,39 crores or 8 per cent under exports.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for March 1935 and 1936 are given below:—

IMPORTS.

March, 1936.

	Quantity	Value
Oils		20,08,661
Machinery & Millwork		10,64,869
Metals & Ores		11,47,117
Cotton Mfrs.		56,61,408
Liquors		4,88,281
Cotton Twist & Yarn		45,449
Vehicles		5,66,063
Sugar tons	261	28,734
Woollen goods		95,074

Increase or decrease compared with March, 1935.

	Quantity	Value.
Oils		+15,96,666
Machinery & Millwork		+ 4,03,913
Metals & Ores		+ 2,28,687
Cotton Mfrs.		+ 1,20,489
Liquors		+ 40,988
Cotton Twist & Yarn		+ 34,854
Vehicles		+ 3,577
Sugar tons	4,785	— 3,79,048
Woollen goods		— 1,14,903

The increase under oils occurred in receipts of kerosene oil from Russia, fuel oils from Iran, and cocoanut oil from Ceylon. Imports of machinery increased mainly as the result of larger arrivals of mining machinery from the United States of America, electrical machinery from the United Kingdom and Germany and oil engines from the United Kingdom. The improvement in imports of metals was most noticeable in receipts of iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought from Germany. The increase under cotton manufactures occurred in imports of coloured goods which amounted to 10-1|2 million yards valued at Rs. 19 lakhs as against 9 million yards valued at Rs. 17 lakhs in March 1935. Imports of grey goods declined from 2 million yards valued at Rs. 4 lakhs to 2-1|2 million yards valued at Rs. 3 lakhs and those of white goods fell from 20-1|4 million yards valued at 33.44 lakhs to 19-1|2 million yards valued at Rs. 33.09 lakhs. The total imports of cotton piecegoods during the 12 months ending March 1936 amounted to 223 million yards valued at Rs. 3.70 crores, showing a decrease of 6 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value as compared with imports in the corresponding period last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piecegoods during the official year ending March 31st 1936 was 158 million yards valued at Rs. 2,73 crores, showing a decrease of 16 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value, while that of Japan was 62 million yards valued at Rs. 36 lakhs, showing an increase of 40 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value as compared with imports in the official year 1934-35. The decline in imports of woollen goods during the month under report was due mainly to reduced arrivals of yarn and knitting wool from Japan. The decrease under sugar occurred in receipts of both Java and beet sugar. The total quantity of sugar imported during the twelve months ending March 1936 was 43,612 tons as against 52,052 tons in the corresponding period last year.

EXPORTS IN MARCH

	Quantity Tons.	Value. Rs.
Cotton raw	40,421	2,13,24,266
Rapeseed	6,564	8,72,850
Skins raw	334	3,63,436
Hides raw	457	2,75,715
Wool raw Indian & Foreign	1,338	13,73,392
Wheat flour	636	71,169
Barley	1	97
Wheat	33	2,605

Increase or decrease compared with March, 1935.

	Quantity Tons.	Value. Rs.
Cotton raw	14,786	73,43,538
Rapeseed	6,360	8,45,578
Skins raw	142	2,14,064
Hides raw	311	1,91,989
Wool raw Indian & Foreign	126	1,19,049
Wheat flour	13	1,972
Barley	87	6,525
Wheat		260

The increase under cotton occurred in shipments to Germany, Japan, France, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Poland, China and the United Kingdom. The total quantity of cotton exported during the official year ending 31st March, 1936 was 255,416 tons (1,430,324 bales) as against 250,148 tons (1,400,817 bales) in 1934|35. Increased demand from Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands accounted for the expansion in shipments of rapeseed during the month under report. The increase in exports of raw hides and skins was the result of larger purchases of cow hides by Germany and goat skins by the United States of America.

INFLATION OF CREDIT IN U. S. A.

All Business On Credit

New York (By Air Mail)

"Inflation is being talked of again in the United States. The vote for the Bonus, the probable approval of the Frazer-Lemke Law on the land-mortgage, and above all the violent campaign in favour of direct issuing of notes in order to cover the allowance and "exceptional" subsidies—all this instils fear in the minds of the conservatives before which even that regarding the revision of constitution pales into insignificance," writes Mr Maxwell Stewart in "The Nation," New York.

"Among the specific arguments invoked by those who foresee the ruin of the country, is that the expenditure of the U. S. A. will far surpass that sanctioned during any past year and will leave the prospect of a new deficit of 3 billion dollars.

The critics of the administration affirm that the policy of governmental generosity as has been pursued so far, could not go on for ever without the most catastrophic consequences which could only be evaded by a return to the orthodox financial policy.

According to them all the rapid and prolonged rise in prices, during the last three years should be considered as a determined index of inflation however vociferous may the denials of the authorities concerned.

They are afraid whether it would ever be possible to stop this rise before it degenerates into a mad inflation such as experienced by Germany and Russia after the war. They particularly fear that the Government might decide to issue large quantities of paper currency in order to cover the ever-increasing deficits in the budget. The temptation provided by 10 billion dollars worth of gold reserves could hardly be resisted.

It might however be said that in spite of certain 'Inflation-fanatics' in the Congress such a fear is unfounded. As long as Government could raise short-term loans at less than one per cent, it could easily check the enthusiasm expressed by the inflationists. The credit of the U. S. A. Government it must not be forgotten is still greater than that of any other country in the world.

The real danger exists outside the excessive expenditure of the United States Government. It lies in the extention of unlimited credit. Actually, only five to ten per cent of commercial transactions in the United States are done on the cash basis. The rest is financed by one or the other form of credits.

The 1928-29 boom was in itself essentially an inflation of credits which was put an end to, by the Federal Reserve's restriction of credit on her own side, with consequences that are already too well-known to the world."

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Moscow (By Air Mail)

That Soviet Russia now occupies one of the most leading position in the world production of industrial products is revealed from the statistics of world production of various commodities which have just been released.

Soviet Russia occupied the first place in the production of locomotives, wagons and tracters in 1935. In the production of Motor lorries the Soviet Union overtook Great Britain, Germany, France and Canada, and occupied a position second only to the United States. In the production of pig iron the Soviet Union was vying with Germany for second place and had overtaken Great Britain and France while the United States occupied the first place. In the production of steel and rolled metal the U. S. S. R. assumed third place with the United States and Germany as first and second respectively. In the output of electric power the Soviet Union also occupied third place after the United States and Germany. In copper production the Soviet Union assumed fourth place. The United States led, followed by Chile and Canada, but the Soviet Union had overtaken Germany, Japan, Mexico and Belgian Congo. In coal production the Soviet Union also occupied fourth place, after the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

CASTE SYSTEM CONVERTED INTO CARICATURE

(Continued from Page 12)

will be in a position to consider them all later on.

I therefore, move that the Bill be circulated for the eliciting of opinion by the 15th July, 1936."

THE BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill:

Whereas it is expedient to validate marriages between Hindus of different castes for the purpose hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage Validity Act, 19.

2. No marriage among Hindus shall be invalid by reason that the parties thereto do not belong to the same caste, any custom or any interpretation of Hindu Law to the Contrary notwithstanding.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 21.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	£0 9 3
London Tin Corporation	0 8 4½
Turn and Newall	3 16 0
Associated Electric Industries	2 7 6
Attack Oil	1 2 3
Associated Portland Cement	4 8 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 5 6
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 13 0
Beira Railways	1 2 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 17 3
Marconi International Marine	1 12 9
Callendar's Cable and Constn.	4 7 0
General Electric Ord.	3 19 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 6 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 5 6
International Rlys. of C. America dol.	5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 9 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 12 6
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 7 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 16 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 3 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 6 85% p.a.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 21

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,785
Linseed	21,204
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	921
Gingellyseed	785
Poppyseed	183
Groundnuts	8,221
Castorseed	3,340
Rice	1,131
Myrabollams	1,681
Cottonseed	10,479
Gram	921
Joowar	2,305
Bajree	907
	Tons.
Coal	580

Liverpool, April 20

May	73 7/8d
July	75d.
October	75 1/8d.

Chicago, April 20

May	dol. 0.99 3/8
July	dol. 0.92 1/8
September	dol. 0.90 3/8

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET

Liverpool, April 1

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

Karachi has bought white shirtings, medium and fine mulls, jaconnets and fancies and has many orders still to distribute. Contracts for white yarns, tinted and grey mull dhoties have been given out by Calcutta and one or two good lines of sarries, white shirtings, split poplins, limbrics and linos. Madras has shown an interest in mulls, paconnets, prints and sateens and some exporters have done business in various dyeing styles, split printers, poplins and fancies for Bombay, Amritsar and Delhi. Greater activity has been displayed by South American markets. Some of the transactions in twills, sateens and split poplins have been for considerable quantities and limbrics, prints and specialities have also been booked.

West Africa is livening up again. Heavy bleaching cloth, high class prints, bafts and brocades have all been in request and the quantities have shown a tendency to improve. Some of the Near Eastern markets have been more encouraging buyers of printing and finishing cloth.

Swiss demand for muslins, voiles and mulls has been steady and finishing cloth, in the grey stage and piece dyed goods have been negotiated for Sweden and Denmark. Prices have been wired out to Egypt, principally for white shirtings, fine mulls, tanjibs and prints but the response has been poor.

More business has been available for the United States. Specialities, such as aeroplane and typewriter cloths and modest quantities of fancy shirtings, fine poplins and cambrics have been booked. There has been some buying of poplins, drills, sheetings, dress fabrics and fancies by South Africa and Canada.

YARN.

Coarse and medium American ring qualities have sold somewhat unevenly, and now and again a good weight of medium counts has been put down. Little new business has been booked in Hosiery Yarn.

On the Egyptian side there has been an expansion of demand for various specialities and for Yarn spun from Uppers. Other qualities are being sold in hand-to-mouth weight. Isolated sales of fair weight of medium and fine bundles for India have been booked but export business, as a whole, has been dull.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS UP

Weather Unfavourable In Western Belt

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Wheat Easy But Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, April 21

On Tuesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton was steady with small changes. Weather reports were unfavourable in the Western belt. Traders were however little disposed to enter the market aggressively.

SILVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

London gold was quiet but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat ruled somewhat easy on better outside crop reports. Other commodities were steady.

SECURITIES STEADY

London Stock Exchange showed some activity on scattered buying but the general enquiry remained slow. Giltedged securities were more or less steady with very little business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 21

Previous closing	11.12
To-day's opening	11.11
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	11.19
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 21

Previous closing	6.00
To-day's opening	5.99
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	6.04
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 205-0
July August	Rs. 206-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 21

Cotton developed some steadiness today on scattered support from shorts and foreign interests following continuance of unfavourable weather reports in the western belt but the activity was rather restrained owing to the absence of fresh incentive with traders little disposed to enter the market aggressively.

Trading in July began at 11.11 i. e. 1 point lower than previous closing after early quietness. Prices showed better tendency on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade buying and covering particularly in old crop months under the influence of which July rose to 11.14. Thereafter the demand slowed down owing to the lack of fresh support.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.19 with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.47/11.47) 11.44/11.43
July 11.12/11.11) 11.11/11.10
October (10.48/10.47) 10.39/10.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 21

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.19) 6.20
American July (6.01) 6.02
Egyptian May (8.79) 8.80
Egyptian July (8.62) 8.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 21

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved around Rs. 204-12 and Rs. 206 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 205-8 with New York futures about 2 points up.

Overseas Trade Statistics For March

BOMBAY, April 20

The Collector of Custom, Bombay has issued the following to the Press:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the months of March, 1936:—

Total imports of private Merchadise	10,84
Total exports of private merchandise	16,35
Net movement of treasure exports	1.06
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India	6,62

Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways which are not paid for in the under Company Management ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	4,18

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 21

Previous closing	4.94 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 21

Previous closing	4.94 1/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
To-day's closing	4.93 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 21

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.91
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	+03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/16 and remained very steady with no important changes.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.94 and continued practically stationary.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 21

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/2d.	20 9/16d.
Forward	20 1/2d.	20 9/16d

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 21

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 21

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 21 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8)	5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.35)	37.35
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.68)	62.68
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 21

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/15, 50/15 and Rs. 51. There was no particular activity owing to the absence of any stimulating news from abroad but prices generally kept steady with London steadier cables inducing some scattered buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 51, 51 and 51/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/3 and 34/13/3. Trading was rather colourless in the absence of new developments abroad and quieter foreign exchange movements. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/13.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 21st April 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,96,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-6 allotted approximately 15 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0/13/2 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 28th April 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 1st May 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 17th April 1936, no Treasury Bills were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 21

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7/4 1/8 and July 7/5 1/4. The market was quiet but steady despite lower outside cables while unfavourable crop advices from abroad gave a fairly steady undertone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 21

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.99 1/4. The market was rather easier on absence of local support and lower outside wheat markets.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 21

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 1/2 buyers £207 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £207 buyers £207 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 7/8 buyers. No sellers. Quiet) £15 15/16 buyers. No sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 5/8 to £41 3/4) £41 1/4 to £41 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 9/16 buyers

Forward (7 7/8 paid and sellers) 7 13/16 paid and sellers

SILVER CABLES

London, April 21

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought. China sold. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 13/16 sellers) £18 7/8 value

Dunlop April (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 21

Wheat	4 8 6
Wheat September	4 8 9
Linseed May	7 5 6
Linseed September	7 9 6

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 21

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 21

Jutes ruled steady and small business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three per cent Government paper 88/8 small odd lot; three and half per cent Government paper 98/4; three per cent loan 1941 104/9; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/2; four per cent loan 1943 110/14; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/10 small odd lot; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 114/12 small odd lot.

Banks: Central Bank 33; Imperial conty 378; Reserve Bank 126/8 small lot.

Railways: Burdwan Cutwa 96; Bankura Damoodar River 96; Bukhtiarpur Bihar 58; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 105/8; Kalighat Falta 96; Katakhal Lala Bazar 96; Mayurbhanj 58.

Cotton: Kesoram pref 110/8.

Coals: Burrakur 10/6; Burrakur pref 131/8; Equitable 29/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 391; Auckland 184; Birla 14/6; Birla pref 110/8; Budge Budge 277 small lot; Champdany 162 small lot; Clive 24; Fort Gloster 468/8; Gourepore pref 132; Howrah 50/15; Hukumchand 10/6; Kinnison 563; Northbrook 40/14; Standard 277 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone pref 14/8; Rawalpindi Elec 23/6; Britannia Building and Iron 2/13; Marshalls and Sons annas 15; B I Corporation ord 3/6; Indian cables 6/12; Bengal Paper ord 107.

Spgars: Buland 14/4; Murree Brewery 231/8.

Tea: Pussimbing pref 101/8.

Debentures: Five per cent 1958/88; Calcutta Port Trust 119/4; eight per cent New India Sugar second 100. A. P.

Heavy Turnover In Eagle Issues On Stock Exchange

STREET MARKET QUIET DIGESTING BUDGET

Increase Of 2 Pence In Tea Duty

WALL STREET IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 21

Stock Exchange: Heavy turnover and large fluctuations in two eagle issues drew a bulk of attention to oils. Elsewhere Standard Motors reached the record price of 99/3, otherwise the market awaited the budget in a hopeful spirit.

The street market remained quiet digesting the budget. New Industrials were tending to sag but business in giltedged securities which were expected to be tho chief sufferers of fresh taxation was at a standstill as jobbers declined to commit themselves.

The increase in the tea duty of 2 pence astonished Mincinglane but no undue repercussion on prices are anticipated, as it is opined that the burden will be passed on to the consumers without however ultimately affecting consumption.

Wall Street was irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, April 9, £97 3/4
Tuesday, April 14, £97 3/4
Wednesday, April 15, £97 7/8
Thursday, April 16, £98
Friday, April 17, £98
Monday, April 20 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 21 3-30 p.m.

The general tone was improving with rather more doing. Oil shares were especially prominent. Foreign bonds generally were better. Home industrials in general were firm on renewed buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-4 1/2) 21-0
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Hydro Electric (£7 7/8) £7 3/4
Musical Industries (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Pinchin Johnson (46-0) 46-0
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (125-10 1/2) 127-6
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-3) 39-3
University Ordinary (32-0) 32-0
Ford Motors (32-1 1/2 Ex Div) 33-0
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 3/4
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-3) 156-3
P and O S N Company Defd (19-10 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Distillers (101-3) 101-3
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 25-3
Inter Nickels (£49 3/8) £48 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARES STEADY

Calcutta, April 17

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

Jute: There were three clear working days during the week as the market was closed on account of Easter and Bengali New Year's holidays. Contrary to expectations, the manufactured goods market presented an animated appearance on account of a stimulated demand from the consuming centre and hardening of prices in the hessians market in consequence of an encouraging report of the stocks position in America. It is very difficult to reconcile the high prices in shares when the situation in the local Jute Mill industry does not inspire any hopes of an early settlement of the dispute in the trade. The outstanding feature of the week's trading was an abrupt rise of rupees two especially on Friday in the speculative counter Howrah which went up to Rs. 50/14 from Rs. 48/10. The close was below the best Rs. 50/8 being the closing price. Bear covering due to strong position in hessians market was chiefly responsible for the spurt in the speculative medium. No corresponding rise was registered in investment shares though a sympathetic rise of a couple of points was noticeable in almost all the popular counters. Kamarhatty were done upto 483. Kanknarrah were in request at Rs. 400. A deal in Kinnison was reported at Rs. 558. Anglo-India crept upto Rs. 385, Alliance 266, Bally and Barnagore were respectively quoting 188 and 132, Fort William and Fort Gloster were good at 268 and 470. In Bird group Auckland were quoting 187, Dalhousie 305, Standard 285, Union 395. The rise was more conspicuous in Yule group shares. Orient were quoting 182, Cheviot 188, Belvedere 340, Budge Budge 281, Delta 328, New Central 310, Caledonian 385. Gourepore changed hands at 595, Champdany were done at 159. India came to business at 285. In small priced shares National were good at 22/4, Clive 24, Birla 14, Hukumchand 10, Agarpara 20/12, Empire 28, Northbrook 40, Reliance 67, Nuddea 40, Presidency 4/4.

Dividend: Bally Rs. 6.

Cotton: This section remains neglected. Prices remain more or less unchanged. Kesoram were done at 2/14.

Coal: There was a lull in this section. Prices were somewhat easier than those reported last week. Equitable receded to Rs. 30/4 from Rs. 32. Burrakur were quoting 10/4, Amalgamated 19/2, Bengal Coal 265, Katras-Jherriah 17/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Engineering group were a shade easier. Bengal Iron dropped back to Rs. 4/5, Indian Iron and Steel remained unchanged at 8/12, Indian Standard Wagon fetched Rs. 46, Burn and Co. ord were good at 260. In sugar section demand continued and prices were more or less maintained. Cawnpore were done at 34, Carew 20/14, Champaran 22/4, Murray Brewery 228, New Savan 13/2, Rhotas 13, Ex Raza 16. In shipping issues, India General were marked at Rs. 90. Port shipping Rs. 16. Midnapore Zemindary registered a rise of Rs. 3 from the price last quoted 67 being the closing price. Bengal Timber changed hands at Rs. 182. Indian Cables were recorded at Rs. 6/4. Indian Wood Products were done at 23/10, Kalimpong Ropeway at 10/4, Burma Corporation were steady at Rs. 6/10, B.I.C. ord remained unaltered at 3/5. Titaghur ord were quoting 23/4. Deferred Rs. 10. In Bank shares, Central improved to Rs. 33. Imperial fully paid were quoting 1520, cont 376. Reserve Bank were steady round 126/8.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 21 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (45-1 1/2) 46-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 29-9
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-3) 34-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (66-3) 65-9
Rand Iman (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Moddar New (53-9) 53-9
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-9
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (44-4 1/2) 46-3
Anglo Iranian (96-0) 95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (17-7 1/2) 19-1 1/2
Shell Transport (95-4 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £34 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48 3/4
L M Ford (£23 3/4) £23 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/4) £24 1/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£104) £103

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 21

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 67 5/8) dol 66
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 1/2) unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 69 1/8) unquoted
U S Steel Preference (dol 130 1/8) dol 129 3/4

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Idle With Small Fluctuations

London, April 1.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

Since our last Report the Market has again been steady but idle with only very slight fluctuations. Business was done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on Thursday and Friday at 7-1/2d. while on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday the only price recorded was 7 7/16d. At the time of writing the Market is steady and prices show practically no change on the week.

The explanation of the present state of affairs in the Market is to be found in the disturbed political situation in Europe. This has led to a certain amount of liquidation though the quantities concerned have not been large. There have also been sizeable offerings of Rubber for forward shipment—in some cases right up to the end of 1936—by British and Dutch interests, particularly the latter. The quantities offering from all sources however have not been sufficient to exercise any depressing effect on the Market. A steady trade demand has continued all the time.

These offerings however combined with a general feeling of unrest and uncertainty have been sufficient to nullify such good points as have emerged and to prevent any rise in price. Very naturally both professional and other operators are disinclined to enter into fresh commitments until there are clearer indications of a settlement. Had circumstances been more normal we do not think that a decline in United Kingdom stocks of practically 8,000 tons in four weeks would have remained practically unnoticed. On Saturday, 29th February, these stocks stood at 156,855 tons. At the end of last week they had fallen to 148,899 tons.

The soundness of the technical position in the Market is we think abundantly proved by the fact that despite the various unfavourable external factors which have been in existence during the month, the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot has varied only between 7 3/8d. and 7 1/2d. The average price for the month works out at exactly 7 7/16d. which was the actual buyers' price on fourteen out of the twenty-six working days. As soon as the Continental situation becomes clearer the progressive improvement in the statistical position of the article will undoubtedly show itself in the price.

The Malayan Information Agency published this morning the figure of gross shipments from Malaya for the month of March. These amount to 46,552 tons against 38,436 tons in February 1936 and 47,407 tons in March 1935. The heavier shipments for March compared with February are explained partly by the fact that March is the last month of the quarter and partly by the heavier foreign imports in February which exceeded those for January by about 6,300 tons, resulting in a corresponding increase in the stocks in Singapore and Penang at the end of February.

The Department of Commerce, Washington, announced on Saturday that the production of motor vehicles in the U.S.A. in February amounted to 226,450 cars and 64,510 trucks, giving a total of 290,960 vehicles. The total for the first two months of the year is 658,210 vehicles which compares with 628,465 vehicles in 1935 and 388,614 vehicles in 1934. During March the output of motor vehicles has been steadily increasing.

The balance sheet of Morris Motors Ltd., published yesterday shows that the nett profits of this Company for 1935 were rather more than double those for the year 1934, being £1,315,533 compared with £643,757. This is worth recording as evidence of a healthy condition of affairs in the motor trade in this country.

TRADE OUTLOOK

Favourable Weather In U. S. A.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Cotton market yesterday opened strong. Renewed heavy speculative buying by jobbers and option dealers raised prices but met with moderate selling by Commission Houses and Exporters following weaker Sampin advices. The supplementary Indian Cotton Crop Forecast will be published tomorrow and it is expected to be nearer 60 lacs bales as against the last estimate of 5,679,000 bales.

This season cheaper money rates have been responsible for the accumulation of larger stocks by farmers.

Silver: Imaginative reports of U. S. A. paying above the world's prices for Chinese silver revived frenzied speculative buying carrying prices again to Rs. 52/3. Heavy Chinese and Continental selling however in London caused a sharp reaction there despite Indian speculative buying. Following this news, the local market broke sharply at night to Rs. 50/10. Mr. Morgenthau reiterated yesterday that the U. S. A. Treasury will not pay more than 45 cents. The Indian bull position in London is reported to be very vulnerable in view of the expected heavy Chinese shipments.

Seeds: Linseed and wheat advanced on speculative buying. Chicago and Liverpool both sharply declined yesterday on more favourable weather forecasts in U. S. A., pressure of selling from Minnepolis and Kansas, and reports in Liverpool that two cargoes earmarked for Italy were not taken up.

Cotton: Light showers in the Western Belt together with the forecast of further rains in Texas and Oklahoma, loan cotton sales of about 50,000 bales in Texas and Memphis, combined with the weakness of Wall Street caused a setback. It is also, reported that the U. S. A. mills are contemplating a 20 per cent curtailment from 1st May in view of the excise tax being still undecided.

According to the Wall St. Journal, Secretary Wallace stated from the basic acreage of 44 1/2 million acres, he expects 10 to 11 million acres to shift into the soil conservation plan. It is however stated owing to a clause in the new Act, which up till now has been ignored by the trade, that the individual farmer is not eligible for benefit payments of nine dollars per acre unless he reserves 20 per cent of his land for soil building crops such as grasses etc. and therefore it is feared that an increase of nearer 25 per cent in acreage is inevitable.

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Uncertainty Regarding Acreage

The following report of Messrs. Schwabach and Co. dated March 31st is received by the air mail:—

Reports from southern correspondents indicate that the trend to increase the cotton acreage continues, and it is the judgment of our correspondents that farmers will plant a total of 32,993,000 acres, compared with 27,872,000 acres planted last year.

Farm work has made more rapid progress during March than during February, and preparation of the soil has gone forth rapidly. Some of the lateness of last month was overcome, but there is great uncertainty about conditions in the western belt, especially the drought areas.

Farm preparations have gone forward despite too much rain in the eastern belt, but temperatures have been more normal, and there is a desire on the part of farmers to plant early this year. Planting is well under way in southern Texas, where it is reported 50 per cent completed.

Fertilizer sales have been retarded by higher prices, and unfavourable weather in some sections, but according to our correspondents a larger percentage of the acreage will be fertilized than last year, and sales during the past months have shown a tendency to increase.

The principal shift in sentiment regarding acreage the past month has been in Texas and Oklahoma. These two states are afflicted by a drought. In some areas of Texas, cotton will be planted in place of corn, because cotton can withstand drought better than corn, but in Oklahoma, there is apparently a desire to cut down cotton acreage from estimates of a month ago. Due to the favourable payments under A.A.A., more farmers are believed to be ready to co-operate under the new soil conservation law.

There are more counties in Texas reporting weevil emergence than last year. Some correspondents in eastern Texas expect more insect damage than last year, claiming that the winter, while of longer duration, was not as cold as previous seasons.

A large number of correspondents in Arkansas complain of lack of moisture. Some eastern counties have been just relieved by showers after a five to six months drouth.

In the eastern belt streams are overflowing in Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, and some of the lowlands are inundated.

There is apparently plenty of labour on the farms, and the cost of labour is about the same as last year, except where there is extensive W. P. A. work and where industrial activity has increased.

Many correspondents expressed uncertainty as to the final acreage because they do not yet understand the soil conservation plan, and how much acreage they must put into crop to obtain the benefits. Some counties express willingness to co-operate with the Dept. of Agriculture if they can understand what requirements they must meet.

The following tabulation shows the acreage that correspondents expect to be planted to cotton irrespective of what soil conservation plan is offered compared with intentions a month ago, and planted acreage in 1935 and 1934. Figures are in thousands of acres.

United States—Intentions March 25, 1936 32,993; Intentions February 25, 1936 32,890; 1935 27,872; 1934 27,883

Fertilizer Sales: Sales of fertilizer as indicated by sales of tax tags compiled by the National Fertilizer Association follow for January and February, showing the per cent of 1935 sales, and the 1934 sales. Figures are in tons.

Total Cotton States per cent of 1935 87 per cent; 1936 888,517; 1935 1,020,924; 1934 860,527.

The fertilizer sales are running smaller than last year according to our correspondents reports for March sales are showing a considerable pick up during the month, and the reason for the slowness of sales has been due to unfavourable weather in the eastern belt, where the bulk of the sales were made, and also due to belief that prices might ease further. Farmers have delayed buying. Another reason for the smaller sales is the fact that smaller area is fertilized than in former years, and there is a concentration of production within smaller areas.

Our reports during March show there has been very little change in character of the weather, and most correspondents in the western belt claim that if they do not receive rain before June, there is very little hope of obtaining average yield per acre. There is plenty of time yet for the drought in the west to be relieved and it is generally reported that farmers will plant cotton rather than corn, but this relief must come to bring about a stand. In the eastern belt, particularly along the Tennessee River, low lands are reported overflowed, and while farm work has progressed fairly well, soil is wet, and planting has just started in the extreme southern portions of the belt. It is much too dry in nearly all of Arkansas, although there were some light showers during the latter part of March, enough so that farmers can go with their planting operations.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935 34	1934 35
Receipts to date 20-4-36	6657000	4149000
Receipts yesterday 20-4-36	8000	10000
Exports to date 20-4-36	5283000	3948000
Stock at Ports 17-4-36	1833000	2106000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-4-36	1943000	1447000
Stock at Liverpool 17-4-36	724000	749000
Visible Supply 17-4-36	5179000	4906000
Quantity in sight 17-4-36	11446000	7460000
Quantity out of sight 17-4-36	9373000	7782000

FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS

Forecast Of Showers In Texas And Oklahoma

Further Sales Of Loan Cotton

LONG LIQUIDATION AND WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET

Bombay Selling In Liverpool

BOMBAY, April 21.

On Monday the New York cotton market advanced during the early part of the day on drought reports but reacted later on weakness of Wall-Street and long liquidation.

Mempis is reported to have made a sale of 25,000 bales of loan cotton with similar sales in Texas.

Although no final decision has been reached, of-

The most stubborn irritation yields to jottas mangoes.

necessity of a weekly announcement of sales of loan cotton. They predict that only periodical round-up reports will be published.

Light showers in few sections of the west are reported. Forecast of showers in Texas and Oklahoma.

Cotton operators are still awaiting further developments and show inclination to operate. In the meantime the market is influenced by daily changes in weather conditions.

This season the crop is late and Texas as well as Oklahoma are in need of urgent rains. It is reported that droughty state is retarding the crop in this section and while it is impossible to make any forecast of weather, we hear of scattered showers and prospects are for further rains. These showers will be beneficial and we cannot say whether there will be more rains but we think that still there is time to plant crop.

Loan cotton is being now offered and about 25,000 bales are sold in Nemphis. Similar sales are reported in Texas and this release of loan cotton is bound to have some effect on the spot cotton situation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 11.11 and a further loss of one point was registered with July 11.10 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was some buying and prices advanced 5 points from the lowest level and July was quoted 11.15 which was the highest level for the day reached at noon. Later on in the afternoon there was long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall Street market which again weakened prices and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 4 points at 11.77 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 6 points down at 11.56c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 6.03. The market was dull with hedge selling which met local buying. Later on there was Bombay selling and hedging with trade calling and local covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline of 4 to 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed one point down at 6.60d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed unchanged. At the close May was quoted 5.17, July 5.15 and October 5.13.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures declined 3 to 4 points with Spot cotton 2 points down at 9.14d. per lb. Uppers futures closed at a decline of 6 to 8. points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was considerable selling in Sakels on the Alexandria market which resulted in a decline of 11 to 17 points. Ashmount futures also weakened by five to one point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (12-14 p.m.)	11.15+01
N. Y. July Lowest (10-38 a.m.)	11.10—04
Liverpool July Highest	6.04+01
Liverpool July Lowest	5.99—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Declined on hedge selling of outside growths. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market reacted in the absence of "bull" support. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of "hedges". Rains reported in some sections in Oklahoma.

New York.—Favour selling new crop on scale up.

New York.—Light showers in few sections of the West. Forecast of showers in Texas and Oklahoma. Securities were weak. No pressure to sell old crop months.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

World Price Spot Cotton to-day 68 under:

World Price Spot Cotton to-day 68 per cent 1928 relationship to average price all commodities.

America.—Mill position declined somewhat further, but activity little changed.

England.—Continues slow.

Continent.—Activity generally well maintained.

Cables received through their Liverpool Agents:—

Between midnight and daylight, cool nights; weather too cool Eastern Belt. No precipitation. The weather generally is unfavourable to proper germination.

Basis firm:—Market waiting Pool's action May.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have sent the following cable:—

Cotton Pool long interest 624,000 futures of which 200,000 May and spot cotton stocks 215,000 bales not pressed for sale. Cotton is 32 per cent bellow general commodities index. World consumption is increasing. Think it would be well to accumulate new crops New York copper, December, 8.50.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 20.	
May	11.42—04
July	11.12—02
October	10.37—08
December	10.40—05
January	10.44—07
March	10.50—09
Middling Spot	11.77—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 20.	
May	11.36—03
July	11.01—06
October	10.36—07
Middling Spot	11.56—06

NEW YORK.

New York, April 20.

New York, 10-55 a.m.:—

May	11.43
July	11.11
Noon Call:—	
May	11.44
July	11.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

	To-day's Closing.
April	6.29—02
May	6.18—02
June	6.08—03
July	6.00—03
August	5.88—03
September	5.76—04
October	5.70—02
November	5.65—01
December	5.64—01
January	5.64—01
February	5.64—01
March	5.64—01
April	5.64—01
Middling Spot	6.60—01
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
July	6.03
October	5.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May	8.76
July	8.60
October	8.52
November	8.36
January	8.28
March	8.23
F.G.F. Spot	9.14

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 11/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 21.

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 204/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 205 on short covering. At this level there was some unloading by professional operators and prices declined to Rs. 204

Later on the market was steady at this level with a limited turnover. The undertone of the market was quiet

Unfavourable European political advices influenced active buying. Liverpool market opened unchanged and later on was quoted one point down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	203 4 0
Broach J/A	204 12 0
Oomra May	188 12 0
Oomra July	188 0 0
Bengal May	161 8 0
Bengal July	158 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 174	170	165	162	
Punjab	... 174	170	165	162	
C P No. 1	212	209	206	203	...
C P No. 2	205	202	199	196	...
Broach No. 2	... 212	209	206	202	
Punjab-Ame	... 224	221	218	214	
Surat	... 249	246	243	239	
Rajpipla	... 244	241	238	234	
Navsari	... 256	253	250	246	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 21

Bengal Superfine	170/172
Bengal Fine	167/168
Bengal F G	164/165
C P 1 Fine	204/205
C P 2 Fine	199/200
Arvi Fine	200/201
Ellichpur Fine	198/199
Berar Fine	194/195
Khamgaon Fine	195/196
Mulkapur Fine	191/193
Khandesh Fine	191/193
Jalna/Sailu Fine	193/194
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	195/197
Mathia Fine	181/184
Dhollera Fine	203/205
Broach Fine	208/215
Punjab-American	208/218
Sindh-American	208/218
Cambodia	363/368
Compta Good	233/238
Westerns	213/223
Miraj	208/213
Kampala	336/338
Busoga	333/335
Manza	308/313
Jagadia Ankleshwar	238/243
Surat	248/251
Navsari	253/255

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 21

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	1,412	265,547
Central India	865	239,263
Barsi and Nagar	682	142,365
Hyderabad Gaorani	794	33,112
Berar	1,619	289,413
Central Provinces	332	83,375
Total Oomras	5,704	1,053,075
Dholera	867	105,652
N W Provinces	...	61,520
Rajputana	435	65,180
Sind-Punjab	1,498	417,915
Broach	5,426	287,472
Coompta and Dharwar	1,141	25,668
Westerns Northerns	362	20,796
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	115	9,539
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,108
Egyptian and African	55	148,670
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	15,603	2,219,104

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 16th Apl

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,812	357,114
Japan and China	14,762	860,780
Coast Ports	200	25,321
Up-country by Rail	...	137,478
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	39,796
Total	18,774	1,420,489

EXCHANGES.

London, April 20.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.94 1/16
Paris	74.91
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.28 3/8
Brussels	29.20 1/2
Milan	62.62
Berne	15.15 3/4
Prague	119.50

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F—
Calcutta per cwt. Apr/May sellers 6/10 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F—
Bombay per cwt. Apr/May sellers 6/7 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F—
Karachi per cwt. Apr/May sellers 6/7 1/2

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.31
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.46
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.61
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.28
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.53
BENGAL:	
Good	4.03
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.25
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.39
Fine	4.51
Superfine	4.63

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 21.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1 6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271
Banks selling T T	269
Banks buying T T	266 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 20th instant	4.94 1/8
Japan/London 21st instant	1/2 1/16
Hongkong/London 21st instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 21st instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 20th instant	74.91
London/Belgium 20th instant	29.20 1/2
London/Switzerland 20th instant	15.15 3/4
London/Berlin 20th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 20th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 20th instant	4.94 1/16
London Amsterdam 20th instant	7.28 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 18th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Gold 20th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready	
18th instant	20 7/8
20th instant	20 1/2
Silver London Forward	
18th instant	20 7/8
20th instant	20 1/2
Silver New York Ready	
18th instant	45
20th instant	46
London Discounts 3 mos	
18th instant	9/16 p.c.
20th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
18th instant	11/16 p.c.
20th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

ALL INDIA COTTON FORECAST.

The fifth All India Cotton Forecast will be published on Wednesday the 22nd inst. at 2-36 p.m.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 21.

It is reported that the U. S. Treasury will not pay more than 45 cents for Silver despite a rise in London price which was mainly due to speculative activity.

There was heavy selling by China and the Continental interests yesterday which resulted in a decline of 3/8d. in London quotations.

The Montreal market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 to 165 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1-2 1|2 Large shipment of Silver from China are expected.

Yesterday the local Silver market recorded a big drop in prices. In the morning session prices were quoted at Rs. 52/3 but at night prices collapsed to Rs. 50/10.

To-day the Silver market opened at Rs. 51/0/6 and declined to Rs. 50/14 on long liquidation. The Gold market was quiet but steady.

	Rs. as. ps.
Ready Silver	50 14 0
Vaishakh Delivery	50 14 0
Jeth Delivery	50 15 6
Ready Gold	34 12 9
Vaishakh Delivery	34 13 0
Jeth Delivery	34 12 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 20.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 3/4 cents to 45 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 20.

May	46.45—05
July	46.50—75
September	46.00—165

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 20.

Spot	20 1/2
Forward	20 1/2

GOLD.

London, April 20.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/10

LONDON METALS.

London, April 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	50-3/4
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	14
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool, F. O. B.	207
Yellow Metal	40-1/2
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	12-3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, April 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality)	6 1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	11
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	45
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	34
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	73
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	82
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	103
Consolidated Gas	31
Columbia Gas	19
Int. Tel. and Tel.	14
American Tel. and Tel.	163
Western Union Telg	83 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	57
New York Central	36 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	32
Union Pacific R. R.	127
Great North Pfd.	36
Northern Pacific Rly	30
Bethelehem Steel	57
United States Steel	67
Amr. Water Works Com.	22
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
General Motors of Canada A	
General Motor	66
Packard Motor	10
General Electric	38
Kelvinator	21
American Radiator	16
Int. Cement	45
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	14 1/4
Du Pont de Nemours	143
Chase Bank	37 1/2
National City Bank	34
Amr. Celanese	25
Sun Life of Canada	500
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
American Smelting	76
North Amr. Com.	26
Montgomery Ward	41

Market weak and likely togo lower.

Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 18th April	16,218
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,203,501
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,742,136
Increase	461,365

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 20.

Broach A/M. Op. 203; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 203; Closing 203 1/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 205; Highest 206 1/4; Lowest 204 3/4; Closing 204 3/4

Oomra May Op. 189 1/2; Highest 190; Lowest 188 1/2; Closing 188 1/2.

Oomra July Op. 188 3/4; Highest 189; Lowest 187 3/4; Closing 187 3/4

Bengal May Op. 162 1/2; Highest 163 1/2; Lowest 162 1/2; Closing 162 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 159 1/2; Highest 160 1/2; Lowest 159 3/4; Closing 159 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 11 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 6 3/4.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 130 July 123 Oct. 136 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 203/12—Liverpool May 6.18 Rs. 65 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 205/4—Liverpool July 6.00 Rs. 56 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 203/12—New York May 11.42 Rs. 53 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 205/4—New York July 11.12 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/8

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 21.

April	(196.30)	195.80—50
July	(196.90)	196.00—90
October	(196.90)	196.60—30

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 20.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c., 1948 or later	86-7/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c., 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4-1/2 p.c., 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	85-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1961	107-3/4
War Loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	107-3/4
Funding Loan, 1960/69, 4 p.c.	117-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	101-1/2
National Bank of India	43-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent

SEEDS.

London, April 20.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton April sellers £10/16/3

Linseed, Calcutta, London. C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers £12/13/9

Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F., ton April May sellers £13/3/9

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers £13/3/9

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton Apr/May sellers £12/15/0

General Steadiness On Unfavourable Political News

TATA STEELS & CEMENT SHARES STEADY

Government Securities Quiet

BOMBAY, April 21.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet to-day and during the early part of the session there was scattered selling.

Later on prices suddenly improved on unfavourable European political advices. There was fairly good enquiry in Tata Steel and Cement shares.

Tata Steel Dfds. declined to Rs. 516 but later on a rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 526 was recorded on improved buying and covering by shorts on war rumours and prices closed at Rs. 526-4. Tata Steel Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 148-4 from the low level of Rs. 147-4.

There was a marked absence of any important buying in Government Securities and prices sagged on long liquidation.

At the moment general business is narrow and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. In the absence of outside interest we look for narrow trading markets.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 21.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	163 2
100	Central India	218 12
100	Conba	117 8
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	157 8
1000	Hindustan	1.575 0
100	Indore	60 0
100	Khatau	55 0
100	Kohinoor	183 2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 21.

Century	161 162 163
Bom. Dyeing	681 680 682
Kohinoor	181 182 183
Central India	219 218/12
New Great	100/10
Simplex	66 65
Swadeshi	159 158
Bundi	36/14 37/2 36/14
I. Cement	463 467 466 467
Punjab	24/14 25 25/10 25/9 25/10
Shahabad	481 480 485 483 484/6
Andhra	1560 1557 1562 1557 1560
Tata Hydro	160 159/11
Tata Power	1488 1491 1486
Tram. Ord.	157/3
T. Steel Dfd.	521 518 521 516 526/4
T. Steel Ord.	147/12 148 147/8 148/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	170 169/12
Bellapur	162/8
B. Steam	773
B. Burma	388 394 392 395 394/6

250	Laxmi	575 0
100	Madhavji	5 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	100 10
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1990 0
50	Simplex	65 10
100	Swadeshi	158 12
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1.140 0
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	105 4
25-50	Central	32 4
500	Imperial	1,535 0
125-500	Im. Conty.	380 0
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	130 8
5	Union	5 8

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	36 14
70	Gwalior	118 12
160	Indian	467 8
40	Katni Def.	2145 0
100	Katni Ord.	367 8
75	Okha	260 0
10	Punjab	25 10
100	Shahabad	484 6
70	United	123 12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	4 4
200	Oriental	5050 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 15

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 21.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	98/2
3 per cent 1941	104/3
3 per cent 1951/54	103/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/15
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	113/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/12
5 per cent 1940/43	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1968 Mysore	108/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947	103/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	116/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	120/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	120/8
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/3 and after advancing to Rs. 98/6 declined to Rs. 98 and closed at Rs. 98/2

100	Andhra Valley	1665 0
10	Ajmer	15 4
50	Bombay Tram	155 12
100	Bombay Suburban	110 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	100 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 11
1000	Tata Power	1486 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Pranij	886 4
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	73 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	29 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	526 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Acoca	195 10
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	273 2
125	Bombay Burma	394 6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	141 4
8	Sin. Br. B. Petrol	6-2-0
50	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	103 12
100	Indian Radio	498 12
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	15 7
30	Premier Construction	76 8
25	Tata Oil	14 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	148 12
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1507 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.m. Vishnu	620 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 21

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 5 0
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 6 3
Standard copper 3 months	£37 11 3
Electrolytic copper	£41 15 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 6 0.
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39 6 0.
Tone: Firm.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 20.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt May sellers	26/3
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	26/4 1/2

PRODUCE.

London, April 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels nominal.	
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, nominal.	
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, April sellers 31/6.	

Mr. Morgenthau On Silver Position

Mr. Morgenthau said that the treasury silver price remains unchanged at 45 cents despite the increase in New York and London markets

At the same time, he refused to comment on the recent activity of silver market.—Reuter.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, April 20

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 3/4

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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AND
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go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936

Honouring Wacha's Memory

TO-DAY'S TOWN HALL MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff to place on record the loss sustained by the country owing to the death of Sir Dinsha Wacha will be held at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

The following resolutions will be placed before the meeting.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

That Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad be appointed as Chairman of the meeting.

Proposed by: Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.

Seconded by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.

Chairman's Address.

Reading of letters and messages.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha in February last. In him the country lost a genuine patriot who devoted his life in selfless work for his country without fear or favour for more than half a century.

He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, served it as General Secretary for 17 years and as its President in 1901, and by his intense devotion to its work for more than 30 years, raised its status and prestige as a national institution for the regeneration of his country. He was closely associated with the work of leading institutions in the city like the Bombay Presidency Association, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and by his vast knowledge, and steady industry materially contributed towards the solution of the political, economic and financial problems of the country. As a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for 30 years and its President in 1901 he was closely identified with the civic life of Bombay in all its aspects. Being deeply versed in all questions of public administration, he rendered valuable service as a member of the Legislatures, both provincial and central.

His simple and strenuous life, consecrated to the service of his country, and his staunch and abiding faith in its glorious destiny will prove a shining example and a stimulating inspiration to his countrymen, who are united in mourning his loss.

Resolved that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded by the Chairman of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

Proposed by: The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.

Seconded by: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Mayor of Bombay).

Supported by: Mr. Francis Low, Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, Kt., Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, M.L.A.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

This Public Meeting resolves to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha by raising a suitable memorial and hereby appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen (to be named at the meeting) with power to co-opt, to collect funds for the purpose and to take all necessary steps to implement this resolution.

Proposed by: Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Seconded by: Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E.

Supported by: Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. B. N. Gokhale, Mr. M. G. Gray.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

That a vote of thanks be accorded to the Sheriff for his having kindly convened this meeting.

Proposed by: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Seconded by: Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

RESOLUTION NO. 5.

That a vote of thanks be accorded to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for having presided over this meeting.

Proposed by: Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri.

Seconded by: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.

'ELDERS' BRIEF SITTING

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The Council of State held a brief sitting lasting three minutes when the seven Bills passed in the Assembly were tabled by the Secretary. Of them, five, namely, Bills for removal of certain doubts and establish the validity of certain proceedings in High Courts administration, Cochin Port, Amending Bill to Factories Act, Amending Bill to Aircraft Act and the Lac Cess Act will be considered and passed at the meeting of the Council on Thursday. On Friday's sitting the Bill Amending the Tariff Act relating to rice and wheat and the Bill Amending the Mines Act will be disposed of.

The Council will if necessary meet on Saturday also to conclude any business left over.

The House will be adjourned at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow to receive bills that will be passed in the Assembly to-morrow.

Maharastra Physical Culture Conference

(From A Correspondent)

UJJAIN, April 21.

Sardar O. C. Mujumdar of Baroda will preside over the Maharatra Sharirik Shikshana Parisad to be held at Ujjain on May 6. The session will be held in the Madhava College Hall. An Exhibition of Physical Culture Apparatus and literature as also games of various kinds have been arranged in the College.

Boarding and lodging arrangements have also been made for the guests.

Rs. 74,000 LESS IN SURPLUS

Revised Budget Shows Acceptance Of Only One Assembly Demand

NEW DELHI, April 20.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" publishes the statements relating to the revised estimates for 1935-36 and the budget estimates for 1936-37 which were presented to the Central Legislature with reference to the modifications made by the Assembly and the action taken thereon by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Of the reductions made in the demands for 1936-37 under head railway board, executive council, foreign and political department, home department, defence department and Baluchistan, the Governor-General-in-Council has declared that the demands for 1936-37 under "Executive Council", "Defence department" and "Baluchistan" are essential to the discharge of his responsibilities.

The remaining reductions have been accepted, but these do not affect the figures in the statements which are in thousands of rupees.

As a result of the alteration made by the Legislative Assembly, and accepted by Government, in the inland postage rate for registered newspapers the revenue surplus for 1936-37 is now estimated to be Rs. 6,29,000, i.e., a reduction of Rs. 74,000.—United Press.

JINNAH IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 21.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will be paying a visit to Lahore on 29th April in connection with the meeting of Shahidganj Conciliation Committee.—United Press.

Civil And Military Family Pensions Funds

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Under section 273 of the New Government of India Act, His Majesty-in-Council has ordered for the formation of two funds from not later than April 1 1937 first out of moneys contributed under the Indian Military Service Family Pensions Regulations for purpose of paying pensions payable under those regulations and the second out of the money contributed under the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions Rules for paying pensions payable under those rules.

There shall be a body of five Commissioners for each of the funds. The Secretary of State shall be in full charge of the funds.—United Press.

Youth's Suicide

LAHORE, April 21.

The heart-rending news of a suicide committed by a Hindu youth, aged 28, disappointed in life, is received from Badami Bagh Railway Station.

Dwarkadas was a clerk in a local Insurance Office, but lost his job recently. Overwhelmed with the worldly worries, he decided to put an end to his life by placing himself before a running train. The deceased leaves behind him a widow and three children.—United Press.

INTERNEE'S SUICIDE

Saxena's Adjournment Motion Ruled Out In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Two adjournment motions were attempted to be moved in the Assembly to-day. One was moved by Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar regarding famine conditions in Berhampur and Bengal, where, according to latest press reports there has been loss of lives. It was postponed till to-morrow pending the eliciting of information by Government.

The other motion attempted by Mr. Saxena over the suicide of Nalini Kumar Chakravarti, a detenu, in a village in Mymensingh was ruled out by the President on the ground that there was no 'prima facie' case connecting the suicide with Government.—A.P.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS CABINET

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The "United Press" understands that the Working Committee meeting at Wardha besides discussing matters relating to the decision of the Lucknow Congress will consider the situation arising out of the decision of the Congress Nationalist Party at Delhi.

VENUE FOR A.I.C.C.

It is further understood that owing to the excessively hot weather of Allahabad the ensuing A.I.C.C. meeting will be held in some other place which is cool and convenient to the members coming from outside.—United Press.

JOINT T. U. AND CONGRESS MEETING

CALCUTTA, April 21.

At a joint meeting of the members of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee and Congress Socialist Party, it was decided to call a meeting of the representatives of Trade Unions and other provincial labour and political organisations, such as Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bengal Congress Socialist Party, tomorrow to consider the situation created by the continued lock-out of the employees of the joint steamer companies.—United Press.

Bhulabhai For Bombay

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, leaves for Bombay tomorrow by Frontial Mail. He proceeds to Wardha on April 27 to participate at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

Sir George Anderson's Successor

LUCKNOW, April 21.

It is reliably understood that Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and former Director of Public Instruction U.P. has been selected to succeed Sir George Anderson as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.—A. P.

BOMB IN DUSTBIN

Two Coolies Seriously Injured In Calcutta Explosion

CALCUTTA: April 21.

Two coolies while unloading refuse on the dumping ground in North Calcutta, were seriously injured when a bomb concealed in the dump exploded under their feet.

The incident follows the extensive police house searches as a result of a Punjabi, named Prem Singh, was arrested with two live-bombs near the Ochterlony Monument on Saturday night.

The opinion is expressed that terrorists are anxious to rid themselves of incriminating evidence, and placed the bomb in a Corporation dustbin, which was emptied into the dumping ground early this morning.—A.P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO NARIMAN

Thursday Town Hall Meeting

Under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee a public meeting will be held to present civic Address to Mr. K. F. Nariman on Thursday, 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m. at the Town Hall. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside, and Mrs. Bapsey Sabavalla will read the address. Front rows will be reserved for ladies, and Chicago loud-speakers will be arranged. Citizens of all shades of opinion will address the meeting.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Steamer Workers' Union Urge Intervention In Strike Situation

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The following telegram has been sent to the Governor-General-in-Council, Delhi, by the Secretary, Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union, praying His Excellency's intervention in the strike of the employees of the steamer companies:—

"On refusal to do overtime work after twelve hours' duty, 2,000 employees of the joint steamer companies are locked out for two months. Peaceful strikers are terrorised by police interference everywhere. Section 144 has been promulgated and meetings banned. Authorities are adamant. Pray Your Excellency's intervention."—United Press.

Will Govt. Withdraw Circular Re: A.I.V.I.A.?

President Ignores Satyamurti's Query

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a fairly heavy agenda of official business which the House must get through before the session closes to-morrow or the day after.

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, replying to Professor Ranga's question, said that Government had not so far felt the need for a special machinery at the centre for rural reconstruction work. Such assistance as provinces had from time to time needed had been supplied by the departments of the Central Government concerned. Should the circumstances in future necessitate the creation of a central organization to deal with rural reconstruction the Government of India would not hesitate to take such action as may appear to them suitable. A scheme for the establishment of central medical public health advisory board was under consideration.

Answering supplementary questions by Messrs. Satyamurti and Ranga, Sir G. S. Bajpai stated that Government were aware of the importance of the question of fighting Small-pox, Malaria and other diseases and it might be taken up in connection with next year's budget. Pamphlets on standard diet had been published in Bombay Presidency and possibly also elsewhere.

Mr. Satyamurti: Cannot Government ascertain in how many villages throughout British India are there no provisions for drinking water?

Sir G. S. Bajpai: I shall look into the matter.

Mr. Satyamurti: Is there any provision anywhere for adult education?

Sir G. S. Bajpai: I believe experiments were made in the Punjab for this, but I cannot say whether they have been successful.

Mr. Ranga suggested the Government of India consulting Gandhiji these matters of diet, education, etc., of the people.

Sir Md. Yakub: Have Government any scheme of adult education for members of the Assembly (laughter).

Mr. Satymurti: Will Government consider withdrawing their last year's circular regarding all-India Village Industries Association?

The President called the next question.—A. P.

CENTRAL JUTE ORGANISATION?

Question Before Assembly Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly met for one and half hour to-day and approved of the construction of a New Customs House at Calcutta at a cost of 35 lakhs of rupees and constitution of a Central Jute Committee.

It appears that the non-official proposal to have one representative of the Assembly on the Committee fell through.

It is understood that the Finance Member has promised to examine the estimates for the Customs House with a view to reducing expenditure.

Before the items were discussed, the Committee, it is reported, held a general talk on the powers and functions of the Committee which have been the subject matter of speeches in the Assembly, specially by Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant.—United Press.

AUTUMN SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, April 21.

It is understood that the autumn session of the Assembly may start on August 31 next.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that it is proposed to call a meeting of the Select Committee on the Indian Companies Amendment Bill in Simla on or about July 20 about one month earlier than the autumn session of the Assembly.—United Press.

Railways Standing Committee

NEW DELHI, April 21.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of Railways is expected to be held in the first week of July either at Calcutta or Bombay.—United Press.

Assembly Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The construction of a new Customs House in Calcutta and constitution of a Jute Central Committee on the lines of the Cotton Central Committee form the subject matter of the agenda to be placed before the new Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly to-day.—United Press.

U. P. ZEMINDAR SHOT DEAD

Alleged Act Of Revenge By Gang Of Notorious Outlaws

LUCKNOW, April 21.

A gang of outlaws perpetrated a daring outrage in the village of Sorrowar, says a report from Gonda, and shot dead in cold blood a zemindar named Jaimangal Sharma and shot through the legs of two others of a neighbouring Village.

The outrage is believed to be the work of Sunchit's gang. Sunchit was the notorious outlaw, known as the terror of the countryside in U.P. who was shot dead by a Police Inspector in May last.

It appears that the gang suspected certain persons of having given information to the police leading to the death of their leader. In order to avenge themselves, the desperadoes are said to have entered Jaimangal's house at night, shot him dead and cut the body into pieces. They then proceeded to a village near by and shot two other persons through the legs crippling them for life.

Police are investigating vigorously.—A. P.

JALGAON MILL STRIKE ENDS

JALGAON (By Mail).

The Jalgaon Gendalal Mill strike was called off yesterday and the strikers joined work this morning, after a lapse of nearly three months. A settlement was arrived at yesterday between the representatives of the owners and the strikers in the presence of Mr. Gholap, the Jalgaon Collector, and an agreement embodying the terms was drawn up and signed by all. The terms are that on termination of the strike, at least 500 men will be immediately taken back on duty, the rest being provided with work within a month, that there will be no increase in the dear food allowance, that the wages will be paid on every third Friday in the month, that the piece-workers' rate will be notified on the board and that the mill is not bound to take on duty four of the jobbers.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

THE SEARCH FOR HALLOWELL LOOKS HOPELESS ----
WE LOOKED ON ALL THE OTHER STREETS, WADE -----NOT A TRACE OF HIM ANYWHERE!--
THIS IS OUR LAST CHANCE- ----
TERRY! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
I TOLD YOU NOT TO BRING THAT FOOL DOG ALONG, HOPE!
TERRY! COME BACK HERE!
HE KEEPS SNIFFING AT THAT MANHOLE!
I WONDER WHY HE WENT THERE?
ANOTHER DELAY LIKE THAT--- AND WE'LL NEVER FIND HALLOWELL!
IF THE DOG COULD ONLY SPEAK!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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